The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3168. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Late Intelligence from Port Royal and Beaufort.

The Town Probably Occupied on Thursday.

The Rebels Preparing to Make a Stand.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING OF PICKETS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Retrograde Movements of the National Forces.

Gen. Hunter's Army en route for St. Louis.

The Rebels in Kentucky Panic Stricken.

Retreat of Zollicoffer's Army to Cumberland Gap.

Another Brilliant Skirmish on the Upper Potomac.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The volunteer service now numbers four hundred and eighty thousand men, leaving but twenty thousand more enlistments to reach the number authorized by Congress.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

The following letter has been received by Secretary CHASE from Collector BARNEY:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, a memorial which has been addressed to me by some of the wealthiest and most respectable importers of this City, praying for a restoration of the warehouse system as it existed prior to August 5, 1861. I most cheerfully comply with their request, that I should represent to the Department, the deep interest which is felt by the merchants of the City, in the reestablishment of the privileges they enjoyed under the "Act to extend the Warehousing System," passed April 28, 1854, and I cannot do so more forcibly than by submitting the appeal which they themselves have prepared. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

To Hon. Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned merchants of this City ask your attention to the restoration of the bonding privileges, which, for some years, and till recently, were enjoyed by them under the revenue laws of the country.

By the act of Congress passed in the month of August last, limiting the time to three months during which goods in bond may be either entered for consumption without payment of extra duties or may be exported, the advantages of the system are all but annulled; and the undersigned do not understand that the Government derives any particular benefit from the withdrawal of a privilege that is valuable to the merchants, and of much importance to the commercial interests of this City generally.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request you to represent to the Treasury Department at Washington, that a deep interest is felt by the merchants of this City in the restoration of the bonding system, as it existed prior to the 5th of August, and to use your influence in having the privileges, which are now limited to three months, extended to three years.

New-York may thus continue to be, as it has hitherto been, a depôt of foreign merchandise and a distributing mart for all parts of the world, at the same time offering the merchant the *choice* of the foreign or home markets during the whole term of three years.

Respectfully, yours,

Archer & Bull,	Oliphant, Son & Co.,
Josiah Macy's Sons,	E. M. Tiers & Co.,
Fogg Bros.,	John Caswell & Co.,
Udolpho Wolfe,	Bucklin & Crane,
A. A. Low & Bros.,	Booth & Edgar.
C. H. Marshall,	Maitland, Phelps, & Co.,
W. W. DeForest & Co.,	Goodridge & Walker,
M. Hathaway,	E. D. Morgan & Co.,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Cary & Co.,
Goodhue & Co.,	Nath. L. & Geo. Griswold,
Howland & Aspinwall,	Isaac Sherman.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter dated Camp Muddy Branch to-day says that the rebels' picket fires have been visible for several nights past opposite the track lying between the Seneca and Muddy Branch, but the rebels are invisible during daylight. It is believed there are no strong bodies nearer than Leesburgh. Everything was quiet along Gen. STONE'S command yesterday and last night.

The river pickets of the two contending armies have apparently abandoned the revengeful feelings aroused by the Ball's Bluff affair, and hold agreeable conversation with one another across the river. No leaden compliments have been exchanged there for some time past.

The late high water has caused several breaks in the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. Capt. ZARACHER'S Company of Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania and others are now engaged in making repairs near the Seneca.

Dr. WILLIAM S. KING, Medical Director of this Division, reports that the general health of his charge has sensibly improved within the last week.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the schooner *Maryland*, laden with sutlers' stores, was lying becalmed in the Potomac, off Rum Point, about two miles below Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters, two boats, containing about fifteen rebel soldiers, pushed off from the Virginia shore with the evident intention of taking the schooner. The crew at once took their boats for the Maryland shore, and reached Gen. HOOKER'S headquarters in safety. In the meantime the rebels set fire to the schooner but the alarm being given, some men from the Massachusetts First pushed out, and seeing their approach, the rebels left, and the fire was extinguished. The schooner was then worked up to a creek on the Maryland side, beyond the reach of the enemy.

The pickets in Gen. HOOKER'S Division are occasionally within hailing distance of the rebel pickets across the Potomac.

A VISIT TO THE STEAMER PENSACOLA.

This afternoon, the President, accompanied by Secretaries WELLES, BLAIR and CAMERON, and a few invited guests, proceeded to Alexandria to visit the steamer *Pensacola*. They were cordially received by Commodore MORRIS, and the vessel, now quite complete, was exhibited to the distinguished visitors. The elaborate engine was put in motion, to give an opportunity to observe its working. On their return, the party was loudly cheered by the sailors, who have been stationed at Forts Ellsworth and Dahlgren, and who are now to resume sea service. A detachment of troops now garrison the two forts.

TRADE AT BEAUFORT.

For the information of applicants to the Government, too numerous to be answered individually, there is authority for saying that thus far no decision has been made in regard to permitting trade in Beaufort or its vicinity.

WANT TO BE COLLECTOR AT BEAUFORT.

Applications have already been received by the Treasury Department, from Northern patriots, to be appointed Collector of Customs at Beaufort. They will be allowed to wait.

Applications are also being received for the position of Collector at Hatteras, both by letter and by telegraph.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN THE CITY.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in the city this morning from Annapolis.

MOSES H. GRINNELL and FRANCIS B. CUTTING are in the city.

Gov. ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, arrived this morning, and during the day visited the War Department.

Col. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Iowa, reached town to-day. His command is in Missouri.

SHELLS ORDERED.

The Naval Ordnance Department is unusually active in the manufacture of projectiles. Commander DAHLGREN is exhibiting unusual energy in pushing forward the manufacture, and private orders have already been sent to HOTCHKISS & SON for further supplies of their shell.

VACANCIES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Navy Department has recently extended the time for receiving students at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., to the 30th inst. Vacancies exist in the following-named Congressional Districts:

Maine—Third and Fifth.
New-Hampshire—Third.
Vermont—Second.
Massachusetts—Third, Fifth and Eighth.
Connecticut—Second.
New-York—Fifth, two in the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, two in the Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first.
New-Jersey—First.
Pennsylvania—First, Third, Eighth, two in the Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth.
Ohio—First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first.
Illinois—Fifth, Sixth, Ninth.
Indiana—Second, Seventh and Eleventh.
Iowa—Second.
Kentucky—First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth.
Maryland—First, Second and Fifth.
Michigan—First and Fourth.
Minnesota—Second.
Wisconsin—Third.
Virginia—Seventh, two in in the Twelfth.
Missouri—Two in the Second and two in the Third, Fourth, and two in the Seventh.
Nebraska—Two nominations.
Nevada—Two nominations.

Members of Congress representing these Districts having been desired to make immediate nominations, no notice can be taken of applications made by candidates directly to the Department, as the law gives their nomination to Members of Congress. The law does not authorize appointments at large to be made by either the President or Secretary of the Navy, and there is no way to secure an appointment, excepting through a nomination by the Member of Congress from the District in which the applicant actually resides. Candidates are required to be between 14 and 18 years of age, and their precise age and actual place of residence must be stated in making their nomination. Congress at the extra session made no provision for filling vacancies from the States in rebellion.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

The proposals to furnish the Government with beef cattle on the hoof were opened to-day by the Commissary Department. The advertisement called for three lots of four thousand cattle each, to be delived by the 30th of November, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at Washington, at Harrisburgh and at Chambersburgh or York. The bids for Washington ranged from $3 30 to $5 01. But three bidders were below $4, and the lowest prices offered at which the bidders responded were $3 70 and $3 90. For the Harrisburgh lot, the bids ranged from $3 39 to $6—$3 55 being the lowest sum in which the bidder responded. There were twenty bids below $4 for the lot to be delivered at Harrisburgh, Chambersburgh or York. The rates ranged from $3 25 to $4 95—the lowest bidder responding being at $3 38. The awards have not yet been made. It is a little singular that no bidder who proposed to deliver the cattle in Washington at $3 90, bid $6 for those delivered at Harrisburgh.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR GWIN, ETC.

The Government has declined to allow Dr. GWIN and Mr. BENHAM to remain on parole under arrest in New-York, until the facts in their case have been inquired into. The State Department has not yet been informed of the particular connected with their arrest.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

ANSON STAGER, of Ohio, having received the military appointment of General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, has, in accordance with his instructions, entered upon the organization of that Department. Thus the Government, under this popular and efficient gentleman, will soon have in operation a complete system of telegraphs for the transmission and reception of official intelligence from all available important points.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Retiring Board having found Commodore LAWRENCE KEARNEY incapacitated for public service, he has, by the direction of the President of the United States, been placed on the retired list. Lieut.-Col. JAMES EDELIN, of the Marine Corps, has, by his own request, been placed on the retired list, having entered that branch of the service in 1815. The law provides for voluntary retiracy for those who have been forty years in the service.

THE BRIGADE OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

The organization of a brigade of loyal Virginians which was announced to have been begun recently, is progressing rapidly. Along the Potomac and in Washington are over a thousand refugees, and the suggestion has met with their hearty cooperation. Over a dozen men are engaged in recruiting, and already over six hundred Virginians have enrolled their names. In Alexandria the work is progressing well, and within a fornight one regiment will be in the field. Two infantry and one cavalry regiment will be successfully recruited for the service of the Government. The enlistments thus far have been made under the direction of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Clark County, Virginia, himself a fugitive, and now fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WORKMEN OF BALTIMORE.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Baltimore have visited Washington to make an appeal in behalf of the workingmen of that city. They say:

"By the violence and factious opposition of a treasonable minority, Baltimore has been involved in disaster and distress beyond what is due to the mere existence of a state of war, and their troubles have been still further aggravated by the disabled condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the principal artery of their trade and source of their prosperity. Of their misfortunes, as merchants, however, they did not propose to complain, but they appeared to plead for such relief as the Government could afford to the laborers and mechanics of Baltimore. The almost total suspension during the past six months of the trades and manufactories, upon which so large a proportion of the people are dependent, has brought famine to their doors, and aroused the most gloomy forebodings of the approaching Winter; but, amidst all their sufferings, the patriotism of the industrial classes has been proof against the insidious arguments of those who sought to involve them in hostility to the Government, by representing the war as the needless and wicked cause of their misery, and the Administration as opposed to their State interests and reckless of their personal welfare. The great majority have always been loyal. They have furnished many of their number to the army and navy, and have, by their overwhelming votes at the late election, vindicated the honor of the State, and demonstrated their own fidelity and zeal. The delegation expressed the belief that the Government would consult economy no less than policy, in causing, more liberally than heretofore, vessels to be repaired and constructed in Baltimore. They further suggested the expediency of establishing there a naval depôt, and also a branch clothing bureau, by furnishing employment in these and other ways, so far as the Government has the power, to the laboring classes. The effect would be not only to encourage loyal men, but to confirm the wavering, and attract those who for a time have been seduced by the misrepresentations of the rebels, or intimidated by the threat, daily made, and acted out, of withdrawing all custom and patronage from the friends of the Government. They express their warmest wishes for the prosecution to a successful issue of the war now waging for the preservation of the dignity, unity and stability of our common country.

To this address of the delegation, the President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the address you have presented to me in behalf of the people of Baltimore. I have deplored the calamities which the sympathy of some misguided citizens of Maryland had brought down upon that patriotic and heretofore flourishing State. The prosperity of Baltimore up to the 19th of April last, was one of the wonders produced by the American Union. He who strangles himself, for whatever motive, is not more unreasonable than were those citizens of Baltimore, who in a single night, destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, and the railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia. From the day when that mad transaction occurred, the Government of the United States has been diligently engaged in endeavoring to restore those great avenues to their former usefulness, and at the same time to save Baltimore and Maryland from the danger of complete ruin through an unnecessary and unnatural rebellion. I congratulate you upon the declaration which the people of Baltimore and Maryland have made in the recent election, of their approbation of the acts of the Federal Government, and of their enduring loyalty to the Union. I regard the results of these elections as auspicious of returning loyalty throughout all the insurrectionary States. Your wishes for a fair participation by the mechanics and laboring men of Baltimore, in the benefits of supplying the Government with materials and provisions, are reasonable and just. They have deserved that participation. Loyalty has involved them in some danger, and has demanded of them some sacrifices. Their wishes, as you have communicated them, shall be referred to the proper Departments, and I am sure that every member of the Administration, will cheerfully lend his aid to carry them out so far as it can be done consistently with the prudence and economy which ought always to regulate the public service.

ARMY BLANKETS

About five thousand blankets for the army have been contributed by the people of the North in response to the call from the Quartermaster's Department. The first instalment of blankets, imported from Europe, will arrive in a few days, but in the meantime many of our soldiers are suffering from the cold. Clothing is rapidly being received, but owing to the immense demand it is impossible to conform it to the army regulations as to color, &c. Much is consequently manufactured of dark blues, blacks, and browns, and of felts and Petershams.

GEN. KEYES IN COMMAND.

Gen. KEYES, the successor of Gen. BUELL, has formally assumed command of the Division, and to-day reviewed the three batteries of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, under the command of Capt. SIMPSON, who for the present is attached to his Division.

A FIGHTING QUAKER.

Gen. HALLECK was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents. When young his family removed to Oneida County, where he resided for many years. His Quakerism vanished under a military education, and the rebels of Missouri will probably find that he does not conduct war on peace principles.

THE NEW-YORK SECOND VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY Have been stationed at Forts Ward and Worth.

PROMOTED.

Private NELSON THOMASSON, of the Sturgis Rifles, McClellan Body Guard, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. He is a native of Kentucky.

HARLAND'S LIGHT CAVALRY.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. HARLAND, is to leave for Fortress Monroe, where they will relieve a portion of the Harris Light Cavalry.

NOT MADE REGULARS.

An ambiguous order proceeding from the Adjutant-General's office, by which it was supposed that the Ira Harris Cavalry, Col. DAVIS, had been taken into regular service, making the Seventh Regiment of Regular Cavalry, has been rescinded. They are now known as the Second New-York Cavalry.

BROADHEAD'S CAVALRY.

The First Michigan Cavalry, Col. BROADHEAD, will probably go to Gen. BANKS' column.

A SALUTE FROM BRITISH GUNS.

The national salute fired to-day in honor of the event at Port Royal, was from the twenty-one guns captured from the British during the war of 1812.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of Consuls have been made:

George W. Palmer, of New-York, at Candia.
William S. Speer, of Kentucky, at Zanzibar.
Hinton Rowan Helper at Buenos Ayres.

BUSTS OF THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Subscription lists are now circulating among the clerks in the different Departments to pay the cost of executing busts in marble of the different Heads. That for Secretaries BLAIR and CHASE are nearly completed. Dr. STONE, of Washington, has been intrusted with the order.

CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The Convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica, having been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same exchanged, the President has proclaimed this fact. There is a proviso that no claim of any citizen of the United States, who may be proved to have been a belligerent, during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costa Rica, on the exercise of authority by the latter within the territory of the former, shall be considered as proper for the action of the Board of Commissioners, who are to meet within the next ninety days, in this city.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

News by an Arrival at this Port, and by Way of Old Point.

A Rumored Attack on the National Pickets.

BEAUFORT FORMALLY OCCUPIED ON THURSDAY.

Preparations of the Rebels for Resistance.

The United States transport steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, Commander D. S. BABCOCK, arrived at this port late Thursday night from Port Royal, S. C., which port she left at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. She brings nothing further of importance from the fleet than the advices brought by the *Bienville*, except that the troops had all landed, and the stores and ordnance were then being rapidly discharged. A number of the transports would be ready to leave soon.

It had been rumored at Fort Walker, on Pope Island, that the Union pickets on the opposite side of the Island, near the Savannah Ferry, had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were being sent from the Fort.

The National troops were to take formal possession of Beaufort on the day following the sailing of the *Coatzacoalcos*.

On the 13th inst., off Fryingpan Shoals, the *Coatzacoalcos* passed the gunboats *Monticello* and *Connecticut*, bound South.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The boat from Old Point has arrived here.

The Charleston papers of the 12th inst. state that Gen. LEE is making extensive preparations to defend Beaufort; that the place has not been occupied by Gen. SHERMAN; that the negroes are engaged in removing cotton and other property there, and that two Yankee gunboats are aground near the village.

The Charleston *Courier* states that there is little cotton stored at or near Beaufort.

Messrs. POPE and BAYARD, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises and their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind them.

The guns of the *Lady Davis* and *Huntress* have been placed in the battery at Port Royal ferry, under command of Gen. DUNOVANT, where a stand will be made.

A large number of families have left Savannah for the up country.

On Saturday last, according to the Charleston papers, there were no signs of Gen. SHERMAN taking possession of Beaufort.

The Rutledge mounted riflemen started for Beaufort on Sunday morning. A detachment of mounted riflemen, of Col. CLINGMAN'S North Carolina regiment was also on the way.

The Charleston *Mercury* condemns the manner in which the Confederates have prepared for the emergency.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ROYAL.

INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER FROM CAPT. JOHN RODGERS.

U. S. STEAMER BIENVILLE, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, OFF FORT WALKER, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

We took this fort, mounting twenty-one guns, after a four-hours' fight. It was nobly done. The *Wabash*, which led, was carried along the shore by the soundings as close as possible. The soundings were given regularly, as upon an ordinary occasion; signals were made continually without a single mistake, while the rain of fire from this ship (the *Wabash*) fell upon the fort with all the cold precision of target practice.

During the action I looked carefully at the fort with a powerful spy-glass. Shell fell in it, not twenty-eight in a minute, but as fast as a horse's feet beats the ground in a gallop. The resistance was heroic—but what could flesh and blood do against such a fire? I watched two men particularly, in red shirts; I saw them seated at the muzzle of a gun, apparently waiting, exhausted, for more ammunition. They were so still that I doubted whether they were men. This terrible fire fell around them—I saw them move, and I knew they were men. They loaded the gun—a shell burst near them, and they disappeared—doubtless blown into atoms.

The *Wabash* was a destroying angel—hugging the shore; calling the soundings with cold indifference; slowing the engine, so as only to give steerage-way; signaling to the vessels their various evolutions; and at the same time raining shells, as with target practice, too fast to count.

Commodore DUPONT had kindly made me his aid. I stood by him, and I did little things which I suppose gained me credit. So when a boat was sent on shore to ask whether they had surrendered, I was sent. I carried the Stars and Stripes. I found the ramparts utterly desolate, and I planted the American flag upon those ramparts with my own hands—first to take possession, in the majesty of the United States, of the rebel soil of South Carolina.

The Confederate forces were in an utter panic; they deserted everything. Arms, tents, personal property were abandoned, and by men intent only upon safety, and spurred by overwhelming fear. I was for an hour with only a boat's crew in the camp. I found a sword, mounted in solid silver, hilt and scabbard, which proved to be a blade with two golden lines of Arabic writing, doubtless a Damascus blade, and an heir-loom. I presented it to Commodore DUPONT, as his right, for he had taken it. In the same tent I found a new soldier's scarf, still in its box of pasteboard. This I beg you to accept. In Fort Beauregard I found another scarf; this is for ——. It is a trophy, and, as such, worth as much as yours, though it is neither so large nor so new. I found trunks enough to furnish a shop, most of them twenty-five dollar trunks, locked, and I collected them for the wounded or the prisoners, of whom I took only five; all the rest had gone. I captured a negro, but having given him permission to deck himself in new clothes, I lost him. He staid too long for me to wait.

Gen. SHERMAN said that he had no idea of such magnificent fighting, for the guns were eleven, ten, nine and eight-inch guns, not horse artillery. The *Wabash* was awfully sublime in her destroying energy, and yet most coldly precise and magnificently fearless.

The panic was wild, abject terror on the part of the "Southrons." Not a soldier had been landed, because it had not been possible for them to get on shore, except at the batteries, and of course not until the batteries were taken. Yet men strewed the road for miles with muskets, blankets and knapsacks. One company, of about sixty horsemen, abandoned their horses and fled for life, while no one pursued. So say the contrabands.

I do not think the importance of our acquisition can be exaggerated. The channel is fair for any wind with southing in it, the only dangerous ones. It admits the largest class of vessels; it is easily defended; it is in the heart of South Carolina; it is twenty miles from Savannah and thirty from Charleston; it has room enough for the navies of the world; it is a Fortress Monroe in South Carolina.

Negroes are pouring in; they believe their condition is to be bettered. The white men have all fled. Vessels go up to Beaufort to-day.

This will be carried by Capt. STEEDMAN, of the *Bienville*, who followed the *Wabash* into the thickest fight, and behaved very gallantly.

Beaufort has been taken by the gun-boats, the town having been abandoned by the whites. The negroes were pillaging the town. They said the whites were shooting them right and left, in order to drive them back into the interior. A boat which came off to the *Seneca* said one man, giving his name, shot six of the negroes.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

More About the Bridge Burnings in East Tennessee.

REBEL ADVICES FROM KENTUCKY.

How the News from Port Royal was Received in Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following important items:

Accounts of the bridge burning in Tennessee have been greatly exaggerated. The bridge over Halston River has been repaired, and the telegraph lines have been rebuilt. It is, however, evident that some of BROWNLOW'S and ANDY JOHNSON'S gangs are in the mountains about Bristol giving trouble.

A letter from Lynchburgh, dated the 12th, says:

A train has arrived from East Tennessee, which brings later intelligence than we have received. The fight on Sunday night was between temporary volunteers, (100,) under Capt. MILLER, who went out from Bristol on Sunday night. The fight took place at the river, about twelve miles from Bristol. Two of Capt. MILLER'S men were slightly wounded, himself being one of the injured. He will reach Richmond this evening. Nine traitors were killed, two wounded, and two taken prisoners.

We have reliable advices from Kentucky. Our forces have fallen back to Pound Gap, and are pursued by a large number (7,000) of Federals. We have a large quantity of baggage, munitions, artillery, &c. Couriers arrived both at Nytheville and Abingdon yesterday, bringing this news.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The following information was recieved here this morning by the President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

JONESBORO, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Union men have a camp of 1,000 to 1,300 at Elizabethtown, near the Carolina line, about twenty miles from Bristol, and another, of about 700, near Strawberry Plains. They are both increasing, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn the bridges.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Western train brings the through mail and dates as late as Knoxville, 10th.

Passengers say that the reported damage done by Union men to bridges has been much exaggerated.

Knoxville has been placed under martial law.

Forty-five prisoners had been taken by Gen. FLOYD. His command had arrived on a train. A portion of them were captured while holding the recent election in the Northwest. The poll-book was also captured, with the names of the voters.

NHSAVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The *Union and American* will publish to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee by Gov. HARRIS, calling upon them to furnish every double-barrel shot-gun and rifle they have, to arm the troops now offering their services.

He says that the State must aid to the full extent of their resources; her soil shall be protected. He calls upon Tennesseans to exhaust every resource of the State before the foot of the invader shall pollute Tennessee.

Parties who arrived to-day from East Tennessee report great excitement there, and there was fear of a general outbreak. Five men have been arrested with being concerned in the burning of Hiawasse Bridge.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 11th, gives full particulars of the engagement at Hilton Head and Bay Point. It says:

Unfortunately at an early period in the action the large 10-inch columbiad in Fort Walker, in consequence of the bad working of the eccentrics, became altogether unmanageable, and could not again be used during the action. The storm of iron hail that came hissing through the air from the fleet after this accident was beyond all description. It was more like the noise of the winds roaring through the rigging of a vessel in the midst of a tempest. Providentially, however, up to 12 o'clock, although there had been marvelously hair-breadths escapes, not a man had been killed. At that hour, however, the enemy had succeeded entirely enfilading the battery with his fleet, and commenced a tremendous fire in a direct line against the fort, which proved very destructive.

There were 11 killed and 15 wounded inside the fort, 10 of the former, and 12 of the latter, being of the German battalion of our city.

The German battalion occupied the inside portion of the fort, against which the fire of the enemy was principally directed. The vessel had all the advantage of fair weather and smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on the shore at the time was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke from their cannon being driven directly in the faces of our troops in the battery at Fort Walker. The hugh volume of smoke thus poured forth at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the fort.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, dated Poco Valigo, the 12th, says that a detachment of Light Dragoons visited Beaufort at daylight. Two gunboats lie a mile and a half below the town. The place is unoccupied by the enemy. Negroes report that Federals visit Beaufort daily, but return at night.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 9th says:

"Our city was in a state of intense excitement throughout the whole of yesterday. The news of the capture of the Walker Battery on Hilton Head, and the arrival of our retreating troops, among them many of the wounded, aroused an intensed feeling. Every body was in the street, and large crowds collected around the news and telegraphic offices throughout the day, and until late at night. Families commenced packing up. Large numbers of females and children were sent from the city by the night train to the up-country. The efflux will probably continue, and upon the whole, we thing this portion of our population should not be present to embarrass our preparations."

"The manœuvring of the vessels, it is admitted by some of our best naval officers, to have been grandly executed. As quickly as our batteries obtained range of the enemy's vessels so as to bear upon them effectively, they immediately changed their positions, and again our artillertsts were compelled to get range only by practice."

The Richmond *Examiner* says intelligence was received in this city last night, and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. FISHER, a member of the Convention, who arrived yesterday from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about four thousand strong, had invaded the eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset County to Accomac. It is stated that our available force for the defence of the eastern shore, including Col. SMITH'S regiment, stationed there, is about 1,890 men. It would doubtless be impossible to send reinforcements across the water.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The Louisville *Courier*, dated Bowling Green the 8th, contains Richmond correspondence, saying that Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, is to command the Eastern Division of the rebel army in Kentucky, and Brig.-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE returns to Southern Kentuck this week to organize his brigade, and put the Provisional Government in Kentucky in motion.

The same correspondent complains of the delay in getting the steam frigate *Merrimac* ready for sea, and speaks of 21 rifled cannon, which arrived in the *Bermuda* with 12 grooves each, throwing shells of 120 pounds five miles and a half.

The Fredericksburgh *Herald*, of the 1st, says JOHN WASHINGTON'S family residence, two miles below Matthias Point, was bombarded and burned.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 7.

JOHN TYLER and ROGER A. PRYOR are elected to the Confederate Congress.

The steamer *Bermuda*, with 1,800 bales of cotton, ran the Savannah blockade on the night of the 2d inst.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

THE WINTER SUPPLY OF COTTON

ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERVENE.

The French Factories Able to Hold Out Until Spring.

Miscellaneous Extracts.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 3.30 on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived here this morning.

The news of the *Edinburgh* has been anticipated by the *Nova Scotian* and *Niagara*.

The following is a list of specie by this arrival:

Williams & Guion	$55,000	Wm. Ibbotson	$2,625
Bank of Commerce	7,014	J. F. Freeman & Co.	2,300
W. Cummings & Son	3,500	Total	$70,339

The remains of TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS were landed from the *City of Washington* at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st, and placed in the Catholic Church. An address was read to the Irish-American deputation by Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, on the part of the Cork Committee, to which Capt. SMITH and Col. DOHENY replied. Both deputations dined at Kilmurry's Hotel in the evening.

High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Queenstown on the 1st inst.

A debate relating to the present struggle in America was held in connection with the Claughton Church Institute, in the school-room of Christ Church, Claughton, on the evening of the 28th ult. Rev. Dr. BLAKENEY, President of the Society, occupied the Chair; and the room was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The subject of debate was, "Are the Southern or Northern States of America the more worthy of the sympathy of England in the present struggle?" On the vote of the meeting being taken, the case was decided in favor of the South by a majority of 101; the votes being, for the South, 245—for the North, 144.

Orders were received on the 29th at Devenport to prepare the *Aboukir*, 90, and *Centurion*, 80, for foreign service forthwith. It is conjectured at Plymouth that these ships will be sent to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle* writes on the evening of the 28th ult.:

"In the affair of Mexico, in which England, France and Spain, as is known, are to act in common, the latter Power wanted the other two to undertake, not only to obtain redress for European grievances, but to impose a Monarchical Government on the country. France was not indisposed to accept this programme but England insisted that the expedition should be confined to obtaining reparation of grievances, and that no attempt should be made to interfere with the Mexicans as regards their form of Government. Her views have prevailed. It is at London, according to the Madrid journals, that the convention about Mexico, relative to the three Powers, will be signed."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Effect of the New Commercial Treaty with England—French Manufactures—Artificial Mushrooms—The French Representative at Konigsberg—Miscellaneous—Successful Debut of Miss Ada Phillips.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

The commercial people of Paris experienced on the first of this month as great a fright from an English invasion as the English used to, whenever Sir CHARLES NAPIER made a speech, from a French invasion. It was on the first of this month, in effect, that the famous Cobden treaty, which, according to the French, was to literally destroy their commerce, came into operation. It was told and believed in Paris that on the first day for the free entry of English goods, boxes mountains high and extending over miles of quay, would be landed at the French ports of entry on the channel. The Custom-house officers were said to have been trebled, and the transportation service augmented, in view of the new and startling invasion. The French goods at Paris were to be eclipsed, submerged, forgotten in the cheaper and better fabricated English articles, and Mr. COBDEN and M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER had more hard things said of them and their free trade doctrines than would have been pleasant for them to hear.

But the fright was almost groundless; the value of English goods entered at French ports during the first ten days, did not surpass seven millions of francs, which falls short by many millions of the sum anticipated. What is most remarkable about this first avalanche of goods, they are mostly cheap articles, adapted to the wants of the poor. In France, as every one knows, the houses, as well in their form as in their interior arrangements, sacrifice comfort to art. A "well furnished house" in Paris, is a house filled with art. But the middle and lower classes, who know what art is, and dare not make an attempt at appearances by the use of imitations, have neither art nor comfort in their interiors. To these classes the Cobden treaty will be a God-send, for in England, where so little is cared about art and so much attention is paid to the manufacture of cheap articles for the masses, will be found everything that enters into this category. In France but little machinery is yet employed comparatively for manufacturing purposes; there is more work done with the hands, and thus the high perfection is maintained, and thus, too, the attention of the manufacturing classes is turned from the invention of cheap articles of comfort for the poor. This old routine, happily for this class, will be destroyed by the introduction of the cheap and useful English articles. The French will be forced by this treaty not only to adopt more machinery in the manufacture of goods, but they will be driven into new and more material channels of commerce, and the poor will be the gainers. The manufacturing intellect of England and the United States is directed to the production of articles for material comfort, that of France to the production of objects which please the senses. And what is curious, France has a larger proportion of population unable to purchase the objects of luxury she fabricates than either of the other two countries. It was this

absolute and palpable want of the poorer classes in France for cheaper and more convenient articles of every-day life that stimulated the Emperor to the making of the treaty in the face of the opposition of the richer classes. Thus the shock of the change will be less felt, because there will be less competition from the absence of similar articles of commerce; and France will be pushed by the example to engage by degrees in this more useful and enriching line of manufacturing. The art-people will turn up their noses at this invasion of material ideas, but they will be obliged hereafter to share their monopoly of the public favor with these same ideas.

A method has been discovered and reported to the Academy of Sciences for producing mushrooms artificially in any locality. Dr. LABOURETTE, the discoverer, first developes mushrooms by placing spores on a glass on which he has spread sand and water. He selects the most vigorous ones, and it is with the mycelium of these that he obtains the magnificent specimens of mushrooms he exhibited to the Academy. He disposes his ground in the following manner: Some damp earth, composed of vegetable matter from a swamp, and placed in a cellar, is covered with a layer ten inches thick of sand and river gravel, and this in turn by another composed of plaster derived from the demolition of houses, six inches thick. He sprinkles this earth-bed with water containing two grammes of azotate of potash to the square yard, after having first sown thereon the mycelium. The specimens shown at the Academy had grown in six days, and the discoverer asserts that the action of the azotate of potash lasts six years.

The French Post-office has given notice of some innovations to its postal laws which are to be initiated on the first of January next. The change applying particularly to its own laws, is a modification in the weight as follows: All letters bearing a four-sou stamp may weigh ten grammes instead of 7½, as heretofore; letters bearing an eight-sou stamp may reach *from fifteen to twenty grammes*, and so on in the same proportion. The new rule, which seems new for any country, is this: That hereafter the French Post-office will take account of the stamps on a letter marked "insufficiently stamped." In other words, the P. O. will keep accounts with the public.

The *Hospital Gazette*, of Paris, announces that the young daughter of the Queen of Spain, who has just died, was treated by homœopaths, and that the two principal physicians of her Majesty, Drs. CARRAL and DRUMONT, resigned their places on account of it. The same journal announces that three homœopathic physicians of New-York have just published in that city a formal renunciation of the system of HAHNEMAN.

A private correspondent informs me that at the late coronation of the King of Prussia at Koningsburg, the Germans did not take kindly the magnificent and superior display made by Marshal MACMAHON, as the representative of the Emperor NAPOLEON. Although this grand display of the French special Ambassador was a compliment to the King and his people, the hatred of France is too deeply rooted in the German breast to give NAPOLENN anything like a just appreciation. The criticisms on MACMAHON'S display, and on "the *parvenue* Duke and his *parvenue* master," were fierce and frequent in the crowd.

A German paper, the *Gazette de Hess*, says that it is true that a Prussian General was lately discharged from the army, and gives the following details: During the late military field practice on the Rhine, at which were present many foreign officers, and among the rest the French General FOREY, the hero of Montebello, the General in question had placed several regiments in such a position that they would have been immediately destroyed by the enemy's artillery, if the affair had been real. Gen. FOREY pointed out this fault to Gen. BONIN, the Prussian officer in command, by saying, "Those regiments are lost." "No!" replied Gen. BONIN, "it is their General who is lost." The General was, in fact, invited to hand in his resignation the same day, which he, of course, did.

The famous play of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, "Colleen Bawn," has been brought out here in French at the Ambigu Comique, with very slight alteration from the original. The piece is called *Le Lac de Glaneston*, on account of the magnificent lake scene, which will prove, in fact to be the fortune of the piece, for as a literary production it does not meet with much favor. It will have, unquestionably, a very considerable run.

The *début* of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, of the United States, at the Italian Opera in this city, was a perfect triumph. Her *début* was made without any parade, without even an invitation to the critics to come and hear her, and the public of the *Italiens*, the coldest and most critical in the world, was taken by surprise. She sang the "Gipsey" in the Trovatore, with MARIO as *Manrico* and Madame PENCO as *Leonora*. At the end of the second act the unknown *débutante* was led on to the stage by MARIO, to receive three rounds of applause from the astonished and delighted audience. She was again loudly applauded at the end of the evening, and was thus "consecrated" as a first-class *artiste*. For years, nobody but Mme. ALBONI has sung *Azucena* at Paris, and yet every one who heard Miss PHILLIPS, unite in pronouncing her performance, both in singing and acting, superior to that of ALBONI, which is praise enough for any new claimant for musical honors. Miss PHILLIPS has also appeared once in "The Masked Ball" of VERDI, in which she took the *rôle* usually assigned to ALBONI, and filled it to the entire satisfaction of the audience. MALAKOFF.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE IN IRELAND.

Great Popular Interest—Conflicting Opinions—Position of the Abolition Party—Dr. Macgowan's Letter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

Nowhere does the question excite greater interest than in this country. The publishers of newspapers issue posters making the most of every scrap of intelligence that reaches them from America, as do the newsboys who commend the penny dailies (they are all a penny each now) by announcements of "American news." And in obtaining Transatlantic intelligence the Irish papers, as might be supposed, often anticipate their English cotemporaries, as the steamers stop off Queenstown or Londonderry.

I am sorry to perceive that the small, but influential party designated "Economico Pro-Slavery" by Dr. MACGOWAN, has succeeded, to a great extent, in perverting the public mind here, as in England. The Conservative or Tory papers are very unfriendly, and Ultramontane organs are decidedly hostile. Communications from the North appear from time to time in the latter, bitterly complaining of the course pursued by so many of their Irish co-religionists, so that the ultra Roman Catholics, like some ultra Protestant and Chartist radicals, sympathize with the enemies of the American Union. The liberal Catholic papers and the liberal Press generally, vindicate the North, with some qualifications.

No small degree of hostility has been excited in the minds of the religious public against the North by a negro Methodist minister, named DAVIDSON, who holds up the "Yankees" as exceeding all other people in "cowardice," "cruelty" and "knavery;" he excepts from his abuse only a handful of ultra Abolitionists. I withhold their names, as I would fain believe they do not sanction the ravings of the sable mischief-maker. Those who gave the fellow letters of recommendation to this country have committed a grave error. I am glad to discover that there was nothing in the Abolition orations of Dr. CHEEVER which he delivered in this city derogatory in the least to the United States.

Happily, Dr MACGOWAN, the popular lecturer on China and Japan, spent the whole of last Summer in this country, and while lecturing on those Oriental countries, where he has spent so much of his life, he took occasion to enlighten the Milesians respecting his native land, and with much effect, for his auditors have been the magnates of the land. The Viceroy, Earl CARLISLE, the Archbishop, Dr. WHATELY, Lord GOUGH, Lord ROSSE, the Lord Chancellor, the Astronomer Royal, Sir W. HAMILTON, and the like, have presided at the lectures of the learned traveler. By his pen also Dr. MACGOWAN has rendered service to the cause of truth, cis-Atlantic and Transatlantic, as regards the secession iniquity. By quoting a portion of one of his letters which lately went the round of the Irish papers, and which has had some circulation in the English provincial papers, your readers will perceive the sort of arguments which are adapted to the present state of the British mind, and which are potent in averting European intervention or the recognition of the rebel States. Adverting to the misapprehensions which exist, he offers "a few remarks on one aspect of the American question, which cannot be easily appreciated by foreigners." He says:

"I could show that the decision of the Free States to prevent an extension of the area of Slavery, as a step towards its ultimate extinction, and the avowed purpose of the South to establish a slave propagandism, are the sole causes of the present conflict. I could show that the position taken by the Federal Government in relation to this question of Slavery is adapted to promote the interests of the whole country, including the oppressed race. I could show that the history of the war thus far affords no matter of discouragement to those who sympathize with the experiment of Free Government; and I could also show that there is nothing in the extent of our empire, and its conflicting interests, which is incompatible with our system of government; but I merely desire to disabuse the public mind on one subject, viz.:—to show that British industrial and commercial interests will not be promoted by the success of the iniquitous rebellion now afflicting America. An Economico-Pro-Slavery Party in these islands has succeeded in securing a degree of sympathy in the public mind for the rebellious States, moved thereto by the supposition that the establishment of two or more separate governments on the ruins of the Union would be conducive to the interests of this empire. It is not matter of surprise that many of those who regard the conflict from an European standpoint should, in view of the ever-expanding tendency of the Republic, incline to that solution of the question which would present Washington and Richmond as rival capitals. A more intimate acquaintance, however, with the state of the country, could not fail to show that it is utterly futile to expect a peace founded on secession principles. A truce is all that could be effected, even if the recalcitrant States should succeed in securing European intervention. The Mississippi renders the Union a geographical necessity, and Slavery makes the present Federal Government politically necessary. The free and powerful States in the valley of the Mississippi cannot be long at peace with a foreign country that commands the mouth of the river; they cannot relinquish the control of the Gulf of Mexico; their traders would be perpetually giving or receiving offences, which treaties could not avert or tribunals rectify. Again: the multitudes of slaves, finding a Canada, as it were, brought to their huts, would be encouraged to vindicate their claims to freedom after the manner of ANDERSON, while raids like those of BROWN would be of no uncommon occurrence. Wars between the North and the South would surely follow, and as surely would servile war be incited during each struggle. In a word, we must form one country, or represent the spectacle of the South American Republics. What cis-Atlantic interest will be promoted by chronic Atlantic strife? Not the manufacturing, for the coveted supply of cotton would be fitful, and the energies wasted in war would leave Americans your poorest customers. Mercantile interests would gain little, even if American tonnage should be reduced to that of a third-rate Power. It does not necessarily follow that one gains by the losses of a rival. Nations are so blended that each enjoys a share of the prosperity of others, and conversely the deterioration and impoverishment of a country is a calamity in which all must suffer. As, then, in the success of my countrymen, in aiming to preserve intact their magnificent heritage there is a guarantee that all shall participate in our prosperity, and, no longer controlled by an oligarchy bent on slave propagandism, we shall be better able to devote ourselves to promote 'Peace on earth and good will to men,' contributing our share to the advancement of the human race, so I feel confident that when the American question is fully understood, those who have regard for material interests alone, as well as the philanthropist, will bid us God speed in the efforts we are making to preserve our nationality."

There is much suffering in Ulster from the suspension of the linen manufacture, consequent on the state of the American market, and I regret to add that the failure of the potato crop threatens a famine in the western part of this island. Indeed, the state of things here and in Lancashire seem so portentous with reference to the approaching Winter, that one cannot wonder that British statesmen are impatient of a solution of the American difficulty without regard to the mode. M. A.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

From the Liverpool Post.

The apprehended distress in Lancashire consequent upon the stoppage of the American trade, is beginning to be realized. At Stockport, the increase of pauperism is characterized as alarming. There it appears that out of 16,000 mill hands, only 4,000 are working full time, 2,000 five days a week, 7,000 three and four days, while close upon 3,000 are wandering about idle. It is estimated that, taking the Manchester district, including Preston, there are at the present moment nearly 100,000 persons, usually working in the factories, totally unemployed. In Manchester alone, we are told that the number of persons receiving relief from the Union is one-fourth more than at the corresponding period last year. The prospect for the Winter in the northern manufacturing districts, is consequently looked upon with some dismay.

NO NEED OF COTTON AND BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

From the London Times.

India, which, properly stimulated, can produce all things, is bestirring herself to supply our necessities in the article of cotton. What has been long certain in theory is now about to be shown in practice,—that with American seed and European supervision we may obtain any quantity of cotton from India that Manchester will pay for. The elasticity of our resources appears especially in this juncture. We are alarmed by a reduction of eight millions in our exports, and when we examine the phenomenon closely we find that it is little more than the subsidence of the extraordinary demands of last year to the ordinary capacity of production as tested in the year preceding. We are threatened by the cessation of those supplies of raw cotton by which we have been accustomed to sustain our manufactures, and we hope to develope in a few months, and in our own possessions, a power of production which will make us independent of all foreign Powers. If this be not enough, the recent advices from India offer another promise of indemnity for much that we may lose in America. India, as she gradually grows prosperous, is becoming luxurious. People who work, and who work profitably, soon learn to increase their necessities, and to desire luxuries. India is becoming active, laborious, and prosperous. She is beginning to call for European products, and the English merchant is carrying to India his manufactured cotton goods in payment for the raw cotton which India is just learning to produce. *America is a great element, but not a necessity to our commercial well-being. We should like to see her at peace, and to see our trading relations restored; but it is too much to suppose that she holds in her hands any enduring power over the prosperity of England. We can afford to wait and see this contest brought to a close; nor will any trading necessities drive us to break her blockades, or to side with either party in the conflict.*

A MINISTERIAL VIEW OF THE MATTER.

The Duke of Argyle was entertained at a banquet by his tenantry, in Inverary, on the night of the 25th ult. In responding to the toast of his health, the Duke alluded to the American war. I see, he said, that there has been some fear expressed lately that the inconvenience which is likely to arise in this country from the contest in America is so great that there will be a pressure put upon the Government to interference in that contest, or at least to take some steps which may ultimately involve us in it. I have too high an opinion of the good sense and of the public principle of the people of this country to believe that any such pressure will be put upon the Government; and I must add, that *I have too great confidence in the firmness and the public principle of the Government and Parliament of this country, to believe that they will be willing to submit to such pressure, if it were put upon them. It is our absolute duty, I need hardly tell you, to remain entirely neutral in that contest,* [applause,] *and not only is it our duty to remain neutral, as regards action, but I think it is to a very great extent our duty to abstain even from offering advice, though it might be conceived in a kind and friendly spirit.* No good whatever can arise from offering such advice as that, for example, which was lately offered (I have no doubt with the best intentions) by the Emperor of Russia to the contending parties in America. The answer which the Americans will infallibly give to any such interference, will, however civilly expressed, virtually amount to this: "We are very much obliged to you for your kind advice; we have no doubt that it is conceived in the best spirit and with the best intentions; but there is a general rule in this world that every man should attend to his own affairs; and there is this additional reason for doing so in the present case, that it is quite evident that you don't understand ours." That is the answer which virtually the Americans have actually given, and which, I am convinced, they will continue to give to all such counsel. Because, after all, the truth is this, gentlemen, that mere general advice to compose their differences, without any specific suggestion as to the terms upon which those differences are to be adjusted, is always held by the Americans to imply indirectly, even though it be not intended, that the objects for which they are contending are either unworthy, or at least trivial and unimportant. Now, whatever we may think of that contest, in fairness to our American friends we ought to admit that no more tremendous issues were ever submitted to the dread arbitrament of war than those which are now submitted to it upon the American Continent. I do not care whether we look at it from the Northern or from the Southern point of view. Take the mere question of what is called the right of secession. I know of no Government which has ever existed in the world which could possibly have admitted the right of secession from its own allegiance. There is a curious animal in Lochfyne, which I have sometimes dredged up from the bottom of the sea, and which performs the most extraordinary and unaccountable acts of suicide and self-destruction. It is a peculiar kind of star fish, which, when brought up from the bottom of the water, and when any attempt is made to take hold of it, immediately throws off all its arms—its very centre breaks up, and nothing remains of one of the most beautiful forms in nature but a thousand wriggling fragments. Such undoubtedly would have been the fate of the American Union, if its Government had admitted what is called the right of secession. *Gentlemen, I think we ought to admit, in fairness to the Americans, that there are some things worth fighting for, and that national existence is one of these.* [Cheers.] And then, gentlemen, if we go to the South—if we look at the matter from the Southern point of view, difficult as it may be for us to do so—I must say that I am not surprised at their conduct. If they believe—as they loudly proclaim that they do believe—that Slavery is not an evil which is to be tolerated only, and brought to an end as soon as possible, but a divine institution for the benefit of mankind, to be maintained, and, if possible, extended, and which, if it is assailed even in a single outpost, must be defended to the death, then, even though the citadel be not assailed, but only an important outwork—then it is but natural that the South should rise in its defence. But of course, in this as in all other revolutions, those who take part in them must be judged finally by the moral verdict of mankind upon the justice of the cause which they have risen to assert. But whatever may be our private sympathies, we, as a nation, must take no part whatever in this contest. Most earnestly do we trust and pray that it may be brought to a speedy end, and yet I confess that there is another wish which I think, in our mind, ought to stand even before this one—and that is the wish *that the end of this war, whenever it does come, be it soon or late, may be such as shall be worth the sacrifice and the cost—such as shall tend to the civilization of the world, and promote the cause of human freedom.* [Loud cheers.]

ENGLAND INDEPENDENT OF AMERICA.

From the London Times.

The American difficulty strikes at the market as well as the field, and robs us of our customers, together with the raw material. Our manufactures and our export trade have suffered considerably, though not so much as might have been expected, and not much in comparison with the year before the last. It is, indeed, startling to see, under the head of cottons alone, in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, the decrease of nearly a million and a half in the value of cotton exports, nearly a quarter of a million decrease in the value of cotton yarn, nearly the same in the value of linens, and also of woolens. Even the exports of iron and steel share the general fall. As yet there seems no reason for alarm, as on the whole nine months of the present year the decline has been only 4½ per cent. below the exports of the year 1859; and it is clear that consumption, the best test of employment, keeps up at home. Time alone can show the effect of our best customers across the ocean withdrawing themselves to so great an extent from productive employments of all kinds, and confining themselves to the destruction of life and property. Experience, indeed, seems to show that these tempests of human passion are necessary to give new currents to thought, to commerce, and to social development. The wars in which England herself has been engaged have given their several contributions to her present being, so that we cannot guess what she would have been without them,—without, for example, the wars of the Roses, the war between CHARLES I. and his Parliament, and even that which we lately waged against NAPOLEON I. and Europe for order and independence. America, no doubt, will come out of this furnace a different creature, and it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement. Her relation to our industry will, no doubt, be affected, as well as all her other relations. Who shall pretend to say whether she will continue to send us slave-grown cotton, slave-grown sugar, or any other slave produce? *We only know that we can do without her. No Englishman can desire this independence, but if the war goes on at its present rate of progress, adding, month after month, a hundred thousand men to the two armies, it is evident that we must look to other nations for the vulgar materials of manufacture and consumption. They will not be wanting.* There never yet was an opening in Providence, but some people or some man was ready to fill it; and the younger readers of these words will witness vast interests, and huge growths of industry, commerce, and wealth, the origin of which could be referred to the great American Civil War.

AMERICA THE ONLY RELIABLE SOURCE.

From the London Herald.

It is useless to point us to Turkey, Brazil, Egypt, Africa, Jamaica, or even India. We know that in any of these countries cotton can be grown in abundance and of excellent quality. But we know that it is not there now; that before it can be grown and made available immense capital must be sunk, communications opened, factories established—a vast commercial organization created; and we know that that this will be the work, not "of a few months," but of many years. Long before it will be accomplished the American war will be over. *Our wants are pressing and immediate—so instant, that they must be met by cotton already grown and gathered, if they are to be met at all; so urgent, that those who practically feel them, and those who sympathize with the sufferings of their countrymen, can scarce find patience to endure the heartless levity and presumptuous ignorance of a journal which pronounces ex cathedra that there is no real suffering to be apprehended, and supports its dictum by reasonings which only demonstrate its own utter want of acquaintance with the subject.* India may, "in a few months," send us a few hundred thousand bales, in place of millions; but they will be bales of Surat, not of Orleans; and the other countries enumerated as possible cotton lands, will not become so until our need is either relieved by the termination of the American blockade, or ended by the total destruction of our cotton manufacture.

This estimate of the condition of the staple trade of England may seem to some unnecessarily gloomy. We believe it to be essentially just; and we consider it better to speak alarming truths than to offer consolations which are insulting to those who do know the facts of the case and deluding to those who do not. *When the nation understands its position, there is hope that it may find means of self-redemption;* those who would deceive us as to our real peril, increase it by delaying the adoption of such palliatives as may yet be attainable.

WHAT THE LARGEST CALICO PRINTER IN ENGLAND SAYS,

From the Manchester Guardian.

Mr. EDMUND POTTER, of Manchester, who has resolved to contest the representation of Carlisle, made vacant by the death of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, addressed the electors of that borough on the 28th ult. In the course of his remarks he said, in reference to this country:

"I am quite aware, and you will agree with me, that these opinions will be sorely tried in reference to the United States of America. You are very well aware of the very discreet silence which the House of Commons, and I am glad to say, which our people have kept on this subject. No wish has been expressed to meddle with American affairs, but we are beginning to feel a very severe pressure, and the severity of that pressure, I am afraid, will call out very strong feelings in favor of intervention, for the sake of getting cotton. But I do hope that, whatever pressure may be felt, we shall not bind ourselves to anything which to my mind would be little less than robbery. If we attempt to take that cotton by force from the Americans or the Southerns, and make them deal with us against their will, we have no right to do so, and I hope it will not find favor with a commercial community like the one which I see before me. It is a trite saying that honesty is the best policy; and we must wait till we can honestly be supplied with that cotton by those who are the present owners of it. [Applause.] I am anxious to express my opinion, because some of our restless neighbors, France especially, have been urging a different course. The Chamber of Commerce in France have been urging on the Government a different course. They are not elective, but representatives of the Government. Government appoints the members, and you may be pretty certain that when the Chamber of Commerce takes a certain step it is in consonance with the expressed wish of the Government, *and I think it is rather a dangerous sign when we see this expression given, and I hope we shall be prepared in this country to refuse our assent to it.* I am a calico printer by trade, the largest in the world, and I have consequently communication all over the world, and I am obliged, to use a common phrase, to keep my eyes pretty wide open, to know what is passing all over the world. That attention I have been obliged to bestow on business for the last twenty or thirty years, and I think, therefore, you will perhaps admit that I have a pretty extensive knowledge of business, at least I think my fellow-townsmen who have elected me to the post of President of the Chamber of Commerce hold that opinion, and to their judgment I must of course defer. We are on the verge of very perilous times. Some of us in Manchester have perhaps foreseen this, in some degree. Even before the rupture in America we pressed on Lord PALMERSTON very strongly the state of our relations with America. I remember mentioning to his lordship before the present secession movement took place, the very evident tendency there was on the part of the American nation to increase the tariff. For years I think that the American tariff has been a disgrace to the Americans. Remembering the enormous amount of stuff we take from them—we take 40,000,000 pounds of cotton, without the slightest duty; we take frequently five, ten and fifteen millions worth of grain without any duty—some fifty, sixty or seventy millions of stuff per year—and I do think it is disgraceful for that nation to tax the whole of our imports to the States—twenty-two millions—on an average, 20 to 30 per cent. I pointed out to Lord PALMERSTON that there was a wish on the part of America to raise their tariff, and for the purpose of doing so they intended to alter the system of *ad valorem* duties to specific duties, and they would want to raise their duties five, ten or fifteen per cent. Well, they did so. They gave us that Morrill Tariff within a few months. They did that when they knew the Slave States were very restless and anxious there should be a reduction, and to that dishonest measure I attribute the present secession on the part of the Slave States. I would not for one moment justify slavery. Nothing can be more horrible. But I believe the only plan of abrogating it, and doing away with it, is that plan which they have not yet taken. They should have done what we did in 1834 and 1835—they should have paid for them. [Cheers.] If the American nation had had the moral courage to come forward and devote five or six millions a year to the abolition of the Slave-trade, we should not have had the present secession. [Cheers.] That was their duty. It is all very well to talk about the repeal of slave laws and the abrogation of Slavery, but I put very little faith in it if they will not pay for it. The Americans had no excuse. They are wealthy to a degree, and I am afraid their great wealth and easy sustenance has led to the present miserable spectacle of demoralization. I do think the present perilous state of our own trade, bad as it is, and much suffering as it may yet entail upon us, is not half so dismal as the present state of the American nation. [Cheers.] They have thrown many questions of reform and progress back for at least twenty or thirty years, and this I believe has been entailed upon them principally by Slavery and partly by greediness. We can only offer these opinions; it is for you to say whether they are sound or not. We cannot interfere, though it presents to us a most dismal spectacle at present, and goodness knows how soon there will be any close to it. I believe they will have to go through a very severe crisis before they get any relief from it. The only conclusion we can come to is that we can only mend our position by looking very closely to our Indian dependencies. Very much may be done, very much is doing, by increasing railway accommodation and the means of carriage, and encouraging the growth of cotton. By encouraging, I mean that the Government should hold out such facilities for transit as the Government should do as owner of the soil, and make the roads themselves, like landowners in this country. By that means we should have a supply of cotton, and I have no doubt they would get a high price for cotton, which would tempt a larger production, and that supply from India would be so large as to relieve us from our present dependency on the United States. Gentlemen, I have very few points more to refer to. I can only regret, with yourselves, the very perilous position in which the whole of the cotton trade is placed. You, like most of us, have a very deep interest in it, and I am afraid a period of privation is before us for a time. It is utterly impossible that we can have any other than serious privation, but we must meet it as Englishmen meet these things, fairly and manfully. I have no doubt there will be a good feeling manifested, and that ultimately it will turn out for our good. If we can only get over the next twelve or fifteen months, even supposing we have no accidental relief—if there was a severe frost or some such state of things in the United States it might bring them to their senses—but if there is not, if there is no substantial relief from that quarter, we can have no dependence on any other quarter but India.

WHAT IS DOING IN INDIA.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

Our advices from up country assure us that one reason that so little confidence is felt in the cotton-growing districts of the Northwest in the manifesto published by Manchester and the agents of her Cotton Supply Association, (all of which call on India to supply her with cotton she can no longer obtain from America,) is that, while agents are traveling throughout the country calling on the cultivators to grow cotton, *there are at the present time, in the depôts on the Ganges, upwards of 50,000 bales, for which the holders can find no purchasers.* A large portion of this cotton comes, no doubt, from Nugpore, but nevertheless, there must be enough of it the property of persons in the Northwest to make them very doubtful of the real existence of the urgent demand so loudly trumpeted forth, when they see these 50,000 bales of the required commodity allowed to rot in the warehouses which contain them.

HOW MANUFACTURES ARE AFFECTED IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

It is useless to deny it, however—there is suffering. Lyons and the region of the Southeast; Rouen, Lille and the region of the North are unable at present to find employment for their whole industrial power. Free-trade, however, has nothing to do with this uneasiness—on the contrary, it diminishes the uneasiness. There is no blinking the fact, our industry feels doubly the effect of events in America—having, on the one hand, lost for the time being one of its most important markets, and the progressive diminution of the cotton supply, and the high price of that textile, having put a stop to manufacturing, on the other.

We are unwilling to make mere incidental mention of the grave question of cotton, and propose making it the subject of a special study. Suffice it here to say that our spinners and weavers, far from seeing anything threatening in our commercial treaties, are rather preparing for an *extension* of their establishments in view of a more or less distant future. But the present high price of cotton all but suspends work. Our spinners, for example, who are in the habit of laying out their season six months in advance, *calculate—and that not without likelihood—that before six months the American war may well be at an end*, and that the price of cotton, which for a year has had a rise of about 40 per cent., will take a sudden decline. Thus, all that may be imprudently manufactured during high prices must necessarily be sold at a loss when the decline comes. In consequence of this very just reasoning our spinners confine themselves to supplying present needs and filling orders. Thence comes the languor of the mills of Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing, Rouen, &c.; but the course is a wise one, and should be encouraged even in the interest of the working classes, for it saves the supply of cotton, and leaves the door open to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity for renewing operations.

It is with satisfaction we record the fact that our manufacturing districts will not have to undergo the severe trials that have befallen the poor workmen of Lancashire, and *that our supply of cotton is still sufficiently considerable to afford the usual amount of work during the Winter and beyond it.*

Then let the lowering of the price of bread come, as we hope it will, and the working population of the North may patiently await the return of Spring, which in all probability will bring with it abundant cotton and abundant work.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION GENERALLY.

THE CASE OF COL. RANKIN.

From the London News.

Mr. RANKIN, a Colonel in the Canadian Militia, and a member of the Provincial Parliament, has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Toronto, for having accepted a commission in the Federal army. According to the opinion of the magistrates before whom this gentleman was examined, there was no evidence to warrant the charge of his having enlisted men for service in the United States. In the meantime, it seems that he has been deprived of his commission in the militia. As Mr. RANKIN is about to be tried for his alleged misdemeanor, it would be premature, and therefore indecorous, to make any remarks upon the criminal offence with which he is charged. But there are circumstances connected with the case which may involve the Imperial Government in some difficulties.

Alluding to some interpretations put upon the Foreign Enlistment Act, it may become necessary to have Mr. RANKIN tried at Westminster, and thus the inconvenience which arose in the case of the fugitive slave, JOHN ANDERSON, and which was only avoided by one Canadian Judge overruling another, will be repeated. It is certainly impossible to deny that no British subject is entitled to take service with one of two belligerants after the Government to which he owes allegiance has declared its intention to be neutral. But it is a very different question whether it would be judicious on the part of the Government to take any notice of every violation of international or even of statute law. When the foreign Enlistment Act was passed, the streets of many English towns were crowded with armed bands about to embark for America, and it was to put an end to this serious evil that Mr. CANNING defended the bill against the speech of Sir JAMES MACINTOSH, which he designated as the "splendid obstruction" to its progress through the House. But in the present case, so small is the evil anticipated from the desire to join the Federalists or the Confederates, that the law officers in Canada have declined to take the initiative in prosecuting Mr. RANKIN; and, indeed, it appears that those who have instituted the proceedings against this gentleman are his political adversaries. If the law were strictly carried into effect, it is clear that all those who left Ireland to serve under the banner of LAMORICIERE and the triple tiara, made themselves liable to the penalties of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and it was only the good sense of the Government officers which saved us the humiliating necessity of punishing those who were bent upon punishing themselves. But in the case of Col. RANKIN it is possible that even this option may be denied to us. A hot-headed political opponent may possibly compel the Courts at Westminster to devote their time to the trial of a Canadian who has accepted a commission from the Government at Washington, and to condemn a loyal colonist to serious loss and inconvenience.

It is indeed abundantly clear that these things should no longer be possible. A great country like Canada should be made really independent. The tribunals of such a colony should be clothed with absolute power to deal with cases such as those of the fugitive ANDERSON and Col. RANKIN. It may be a question, perhaps, whether the Foreign Enlistment act applies to a domiciled Canadian; but if it does, it should obviously be restricted in its operation. If any party in Canada chooses to rouse sectarian prejudice and popular feeling by reviving an obsolete act of Parliament, and punishing Col. RANKIN for accepting a commission in the Federal army, Canada alone should bear the burden. The discontent and ill-nature that must be engendered by such a proceeding should not be transferred to the Imperial Government, which has far less interest in the matter. If the Canadians are fit to exercise those privileges which they claim as a quasi-independent people, they must be made to feel their responsibility. No doubt the Imperial Government must answer for the acts of all its subjects; and if any of them are accused of violating the neutrality which has been proclaimed, the Imperial Government must either disavow their acts, or defend them. But this obligation is very different from that under which the Imperial Government now labors, of being compelled to enforce, in a colony enjoying a Constitutional Government, an obsolete act of Parliament passed some forty years ago at the instigation of the political adversary of the man who is assumed to have violated it. It is one thing to refuse to protect a subject who has set at defiance the injunctions of his sovereign; it is another and a very different thing to enforce against such a person the penalty of an act of Parliament, especially if to enforce them be contrary, as in the case of Mr. RANKIN it would be, to the feelings of those with whom he is closely connected.

This prosecution against Mr. RANKIN is only a fresh illustration of the absolute necessity of defining with more accuracy the position which a Colony enjoying constitutional government holds towards the Imperial Government. It is no doubt a very difficult question to determine the precise measure of control which the mother country ought to exercise over its dependencies; and in no particular is it more difficult than in the amount of superintendence to be exercised over the local tribunals by those of the Imperial Government. It is confidently asserted by persons of great experience and intelligence, that in a country inhabited by races so various as Canada, it is absolutely essential to maintain the right of appeal, in matters of property, to the Privy Council. For otherwise, it is said, the property of the English settler in Lower Canada, where the judges are chiefly French, would be insecure. It is not impossible that even this danger might be avoided by a tribunal consisting of the judges from both provinces. But at all events in exercising a jurisdiction which may involve the colony in difficulty with foreign powers, it is essential that the judges should exercise it with a due sense of the responsibility involved in their decisions. So long as it remains uncertain whether the colony must depend upon its own resources, or whether it may rely upon the assistance of the mother-country in case danger should arise, it will be impossible for the judges to assume that position of independence which is essential to the impartial administration of justice. Besides, therefore, the necessity of clothing the colonial tribunals with additional powers, it is essential that the colonists should provide for their own defence, without reference to the aid which may be sent to them from home. It seemed at one time not impossible that the Imperial troops in Canada might be increased to an extravagant degree; although it is now said that the last order has been countermanded, to the natural dissatisfaction of many colonists. It is rumored that the Government is anxiously occupied with the question of colonial defence. It is well that it should be so, for until that question is settled the relations existing between the colonies and the mother country must remain as indeterminate as ever. The principle, indeed, is simple enough, that every colony should provide for its own defence under ordinary circumstances, and that the Imperial troops should be considered as a mere supplement to meet extraordinary emergencies. Until this principle is practically established it will be impossible for Colonial Ministers or Colonial Magistrates to feel that they occupy such a position as entitles them to adopt a thoroughly independent course; or for the Ministers of this country to avoid being led into complications and expense by the recklessness of colonial politicians.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SPIES IN ENGLAND.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

We had hitherto supposed that Russia was the chief country where political *espionage* was recognized as an institution, and where this branch of business was attended to so completely that the breathings at the domestic hearth, as well as the discourse in public places, were diligently caught up and reported by some concealed listener, or by some spy who assumed the more familiar shape of a bosom friend. But it seems that a system little less oppressive and all-pervading is actually being adopted in Liverpool by the agents of the United States Government with regard to the sayings and doings of residents who are supposed to have Secessionist predilections, or who may be directly or indirectly connected with the South. We heard the other day, upon excellent authority, that one of the members of an influential Liverpool firm is watched as systematically and tenaciously as if he were known to be hatching some infernal machine which would annihilate President LINCOLN and his whole Cabinet at one blast. A mysterious stranger, in the person of a "private detective," is ever on his track. The gentleman cannot leave his office but this odious "double" is seen shuffling about the doorway. Whether he walks, rides or visits, he is sure at some turn to encounter the same tormenting and scrutinizing gaze. At home he is not safe; for, when he imagines himself snug with his family his demon may be noticed peering in at the window or hoerving about the threshold until the victim reappears, once more to undergo the daily round of dogging and hunting, and as evening approaches he is again "earthed" at home. Nor is this all. It is reported that the domestics of the gentleman alluded to have been waylaid, and questioned as to his habits and operations; while it is stated that in his case, as in the case also of other "suspected" persons and firms, goods consigned from the manufacturing districts have been opened on their transit to Liverpool, inspected, and their contents duly noted and reported. In order to show the extent to which these proceedings are carried on, as well as their vindictive character, we may mention that several friends of the merchant in question, and others, have been reported as passengers by a particular steamer, and, on their arrival at New-York and Boston, have been searched, and in some instances imprisoned. Where these things are known—and during the last few days they have been the theme of much remark in mercantile circles—they have excited general surprise and indignation; these feelings having been manifested quite irrespective of the general views entertained with regard to the imbroglio now convulsing the States; for it is believed that such proceedings are entirely opposed to that freedom which British subjects have a right to claim, and that they are calculated only to engender a spirit of contempt and animosity towards the Northern authorities. We might say more, but sufficient has been said to indicate the course of *espionage* which is being pursued, and to draw attention to it in quarters whence probably some redress may be obtained.

THE GRIEVANCE NOT TO BE BORNE.

From the London Herald.

There is one thing that must be done, and done at any hazard. American spies must be put down in England. It is intolerable that the Liverpool Exchange should be infested with New-York and Washington detectives in plain clothes; that in Liverpool dining-rooms and bar-rooms and counting-rooms, Englishmen must be careful what they say about the Federal or Confederate States, lest they compromise some one or other, or open Fort Lafayette to their business partners in New-York or elsewhere. There, however, the evil is not said to stop, for goods *in transitu* are alleged to have been tampered with by unknown hands for fear they should be contraband. Such practices cannot be allowed in this country, and their prevention on board English steamers should also, as far as possible, be suppressed. In the way of suppression at sea the difficulties, of course, are great, for the retention on board an English steamer in New-York of an American spy, would convulse the Northern States, and possibly occasion war. Nor, we confess, will suppression be without difficulties on the land; for what are we to make of suspicious characters who follow people and thrust themselves into situations that they may hear what is said? Perhaps representation to the Federal Government by Earl RUSSELL would be the best and only course to take; and it is inconceivable that the Federal Government would persist in this refined mode of trapping on its attention being called to the inconvenience and abuse. *Whatever the course taken the practice must be put down*, for it is at variance with our laws and with the spirit of the constitutional form of government under which we live.

THE ARREST OF MR. FORWOOD, AT NEW-YORK.

The following is a copy of a memorial now under the consideration of Earl RUSSELL:

MY LORD: I venture, under deep feelings of anxiety and alarm, to call your attention to the following statement:

My son, Mr. W. B. FORWOOD, is a British subject, born in Liverpool, and a clerk in the office of my firm, LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool, who have traded as merchants to the United States for 50 years. He sailed from Cork on the 26th ult., in the *City of Washington*, for New-York, to attend to some business accounts of my firm in that city.

To-day I received a letter from a private friend, a British merchant in New-York, dated the 12th of October, conveying the painful intelligence that on his arrival in New-York, my son was arrested "on suspicion of Southern tendencies," was kept under arrest, and searched, and his papers read, but, "nothing being found which could be construed as treasonable, he was liberated." My correspondent further states that it is certain that my son will be under supervision of the police for some time, and it may be that my letters to him, and his to my firm, will be opened.

I am sure that I shall not appeal in vain to your lordship, as I now do most earnestly and anxiously, in asking that you will cause an immediate communication to be made to her Majesty's representative in the United States, so that he may obtain the redress he is so clearly entitled to, and that steps may be taken for his protection from such a wanton outrage, committed in defiance of all international law and the

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Great Expedition—Is the War to be Transferred to South Carolina?—Gen. McClellan's Plan of Operations—Gen. Heintzelman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The great topic of conversation here now is the Expedition to Beaufort. The importance of this move, in a military point of view, any one familiar with the map of the country, and has paid even slight attention to great strategic plans, will readily see. In my judgment it must break up the whole plan of the campaign on the part of the enemy. They will give us credit for some wisdom in this movement, and hence will infer at once that we mean to pour in reinforcements so as to enable that army to move in any direction it pleases. Hence their great effort will be to shut it up in Beaufort district—inclosed in the two rivers that form its chief boundaries, north and south. To effect this, I have no doubt all the railroads leading towards it, even those running from the lines in front of Washington, have been groaning for the last four or five days under the weight of soldiers hurrying thither. DAVIS now must block us there as he has for the last four or five months here, and hence the great work to be done on our part is the forwarding of reinforcements with such rapidity and in such numbers that when we intrench ourselves it will be where we can hold the railroad—and not delay till the old story is repeated that we cannot advance except by storming fortifications. If the Government ekes out its reinforcements the victory will be a barren one. I know it will be said that we must not weaken our army on the Potomac, so that we cannot advance. But I still hold to the opinion that if our Expedition South has succeeded in cutting off the communication between Charleston and Savannah, we shall have no great battle here. We may have some very heavy artillery fighting in front of strong positions, but it seems to me that the rebel powers cannot do otherwise than abandon Virginia for the present. The army along the Manassas line may attempt to retard us, but do it only while planning a retreat. If they do this we may as well abandon at once the idea of overtaking them. With two railroads leading to Richmond, on which to transport their heavy baggage, they can at any time convert their entire army into light troops, and march two miles to our one, encumbered as we shall be with all the paraphernalia of a vast army. Some think that the war is to be transferred to South Carolina, and we shall soon see Gen. McCLELLAN in command there. I do not believe it. From the little knowledge I possess of the country, a large army would be as much embarrassed amid its swamps and sluggish rivers as amid the forests and mountains of Virginia. Besides, we want nothing inland South that we can hold without five times the force now in the field. We want only sea-ports, to the possession of which we must look chiefly to our navy. It is possible that before this reaches your readers, this grand army may advance, but I must think not to a great battle. We cannot risk one, if the enemy still holds his positions with his main force, and he will not grant us the privilege, if he is weak. It looks more and more to me as if the war, instead of being transferred south, would soon be transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. There, as we advance, we should not conquer swamps, or forests, but every mile gained will lead us nearer to the goal of New-Orleans. With the great western river-belt in our possession, and the communication cut between Savannah and Charleston, we have only one more point to gain, the possession of the railroad from Nashville through the Alleghanies, and then, I think, we can afford to lie still, and let the rebels work out their own salvation. We have made a great move, and if it is vigorously followed up, you will hear the gigantic wicked structure which traitors have reared begin to crack from "turret to foundation-stone."

This move South has been SCOTT'S plan from the beginning; and it is an interesting fact, that McCLELLAN'S plan, which the Government asked him to submit when he first took command, on being opened, *was found to correspond to it in every important feature.* This looks as if we had the old hero reproduced in his former Lieutenant. The Administration is right now; the locomotive is on the track, and all it has got to do is to fire up and let on the steam, and the Northern heart will lift from the nightmare that has weighed it down, and we shall begin to see the end of this horrible war.

There was a good deal of excitement yesterday, growing out of a rumor that HEINTZELMAN was marching his forces forward. I could not believe it, because I had just come from a visit to his headquarters below Fairfax Seminary, and he said everything was quiet along the lines. A reconnoitering party had reported that the enemy were erecting a battery at a certain point, though he did not believe it. He had, however, sent out another, and if the report turned out to be true, he should not disturb it till the guns were mounted, and then he should take them. His command forms the extreme left wing, and was the only portion of our extended line that I had not visited.

We found the General stirring the fire with a wooden poker, and was received by him in the frank and genial manner habitual with him. He occupies the house of a Secessionist who has fled. The rebel certainly had an eye to the picturesque, for he pitched his dwelling on an elevation that commands a view of surpassing beauty. We mounted to the top—reaching the scuttle by an extemporaneous ladder—and looked off upon the extended landscape. Nearly ten miles away gleamed the white buildings of Washington—the Capital looming up in grand proportions—its base almost laved by the Potomac, that seemed in this autumnal atmosphere to be sauntering lazily towards the sea. Alexandria lay at our feet—the Maryland shore stretched beyond—while behind forest and field rolled away to the south. In addition to all these permanent features of the scene, were now added encampments, crowning every distant slope and nearer field, and peeping out from every forest, till the whole landscape was white with tents. Around the house—along the roads—every where spread the canvas City. It was a spectacle of rare beauty, and, by moonlight, must appear like a scene of enchantment.

A member of the General's Staff reminded me that he was a schoolboy in old Stockbridge, when I used to shoot and fish in Berkshire, and though now a fine-looking officer, I instantly recognized him. Pointing over the fallen timber and valley to a forest a half a mile distant, he said there was another Berkshire boy on Gen. SEDGEWICK'S Staff. I immediately started off in the direction pointed out, and found Capt. SEDGEWICK sitting in the door of his tent, which was pitched in thick woods. The General soon appeared, and we sat down on some camp stools before a pile of blazing logs and discussed the war. The Captain then took me to visit an extensive line of rifle-pits which they had made in advance. From their base the country swept off in a natural glacis that an enemy would find it difficult to cross in face of a well sustained fire. From this we went through the encampment of Col. WARD'S Scott Life Guards. This was the most beautifully arranged, nicely kept one that I had yet seen. The streets that were laid out through it were broad, oval, and almost as clean as the deck of a man-of-war. The Colonel was in Washington, but we took the liberty to enter his tent. He had built a mud and stone fireplace outside, the front opening within. In this logs were burning, reminding one of the wooden fires of long time ago. A table, settee and cot and other conveniences, gave it quite a home look. Outside he had dug a trench, and filled it with cedar trees—making an evergreen hedge all around his tent, which was not only ornamental, but useful in breaking the force of the wind. The surgeon, however, had the simplest arrangement for warming his tent. He had dug an oblong hole, half outside and half inside the tent. A piece of sheet-iron, with a hole in it for a stove-pipe, was laid over that portion outside, extending a little way within. Another piece of sheet-iron, with a hole for a boiler, covered the remaining portion of it. Under this the fire was built. At right angles, and extending outside the tent, a covered trench had been made for the air to pass through, to keep the fire burning. A wooden slide was fitted into this, which, pulled up or pushed down, regulated the draft. When the order should come to strike tents, all he would have to do would be to strip off his two pieces of sheet iron, and dump them, with his two or three joints of stove-pipe into the wagon, and march on.

The men had built a long warm stable, out of boughs, for the horses, which showed a proper care for their animals.

There was only one respectable-looking farmhouse in sight, and that was occupied by two old maids, Secessionists, named FROBEL. When they heard that the army was coming in their neighborhood, they were in great trepidation, and immediately drew up a moving remonstrance to Gen. McCLELLAN, in which they depicted their forlorn condition, the perils that would surround them if he persisted in quartering soldiers in their neighborhood, asked him if he had no regard for their virtue, and finally, as a climacteric, demanded if he had no mother or sister to make him respect the virtue of the female sex, &c., &c. The General's sensibilities failed to respond to the touching appeal; but whether it was owing to his want of respect for the virtue of the female sex in general or their own in particular, or to the stern necessities of war, that he turned a deaf ear to their request, it was left to them to conjecture. They then made a descent on Gen. SEDGEWICK, but they found the old soldier as tough as his commander, and they had to submit to the fearful exposure. Finding the soldiers well-behaved, their fears took a new direction. Those inexorable cannon ranges demanded that some of their trees should come down, and about twelve acres were leveled with the ground. *They* had survived the perils of the surrounding camp, but their property had not, and now they plead incessantly for the Government to make good the damages done them, asserting that seventy-five acres have been destroyed. Perhaps they think as soon as JEFF. DAVIS gets the Capital the debt will be worthless.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN is an old soldier, having seen hard service in the Mexican war; but it has not told on his genial, cheerful nature. Hard work is less galling to him than no work at all, but neither can check the flow of his good spirits.

I have no doubt he would take a storm of bullets as goodnaturedly as a joke. A casual observer would think he could not get up temper enough to fight hard, but one more accustomed to study countenances would see in the formation of the lower jaw, and the way the mouth closes, the grim part of the man—that which makes him rock-fast amid the tumult of battle.

We had come from Alexandria by a new military road, that led through a country but thinly inhabited. So in the vicinity of the camps the houses were scattering, and most of them of the poorer sort. Capt. SEDGEWICK informed me that most of those who came for passes were unable to read them; yet you saw here none of the evidences of lawlessness that disgrace our army in other sections. Every rude hut, and barn, and inclosure, remains untouched, showing that officers command here who know their duty, and do it.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN informed me that there was a good deal of sickness in his division—some four hundred being down with various diseases.

I was sorry I could not accept an invitation to ride out to the pickets, some five miles in advance, but I had not time, if I expected to reach Washington again that night. The hostile pickets, he said, seldom show themselves now, though the other night a party were surprised, and one wounded in the *melée* and carried off a prisoner. I asked if contrabands continued to come into camp. He replied not many. The waiter at the table was one, and LEO asked him if he did not wish to go back to his master. "I do not see the reason why," he drily answered.

We returned by a different route, that led us down the Hunting Creek, on which several manufactories had been erected; and it was astonishing to see the signs of thrift around them. Neat farm-houses and out-buildings made you forget that it was Virginia, and you might think you were in some part of New-England, were it not that occasionally a shut up and deserted mansion reminded you that here, too, civil war had drawn its lines, dividing neighbors and friends.

A funeral procession, with a yellow open hearse and pall-bearers on horseback, with long white scarfs around their hats, dragging its slow length along, cast a shadow over the cheerful landscape as we trotted down into Alexandria. The aspect of this city is sad enough—scarce a cart or vehicle of any kind in the streets, and even the pedestrians few and scattering. Soldiers patroling up and down the sidewalks, or lounging at the corners, reminded me so forcibly of towns I had seen in the despotic countries of Europe, that I could scarcely believe that this was a city in the American Republic, and only a few miles from the Capital. Just below, shaking to the sound of cannon, reposed the remains of the immortal WASHINGTON. Did he believe in so short a time that the children of the men he led to battle and to victory against a common foe, would be drawn up in hostile array against each other almost around his tomb?

Last night BLENKER'S German Brigade marched over the Potomac to give Gen. McCLELLAN a torchlight procession, and then marched back again. For an hour or more the heavens were ablaze with lights—blotting out the moon that was striving to shine serenely above. There were rockets bursting, Roman candles shooting, fire-works whizzing, cavalry galloping, swords clattering, canteens tipping, Germans jabbering and patriots declaiming. But what a farce was all this to be enacting in the Capital at present. There will be time enough for torchlight processions when we win great victories. There is more serious work on hand just now. Besides, is this ovation to the new Commander-in-Chief to be confined to one brigade, or are we to have the whole army, brigade after brigade, go through with the same display? I could not but think that the brigade would have spent its money to better purpose if it had given it to the poor Union farmers whose houses they have stripped and made desolate. They have passed over the land like a band of Cossacks, robbing our own friends, that even the rebels spared in their march. Give us battles and not fireworks—a well regulated army and not showy processions.

G. V. H.

An Englishman's View.

An ex-editor of the Montreal *Witness* is publishing a series of letters giving the result of his observation, in the South. In his last letter he says:

"The overtasked slaves of a cruel or poor master may be known even if met upon the road. Sullen and downcast; all the savage depicted in their countenances and in the gleam of their eyes, as they glance furtively at the passer-by; wild as the native African, and their natural cunning increased by their contact with the white man, whose vices they have learnt, without having acquired, or been able to acquire, any of his virtues; woe to the day, should it ever arrive, when these men are let loose to work their will upon their oppressors! It has been said by England and Englishmen: 'Make this a war of emancipation, and we are with you heart and soul.' They know not what they say who speak thus, and it is well the North cannot listen if it would. If emissaries from the North were possibly to make their appearance, in arms, and personally to declare the immediate freedom of the slaves of the South, an indiscriminate massacre of every white man, woman and child in the South, would be the result. It would be a second edition of the massacre of St. Domingo. It were folly to speak of the restraint which would be exercised by the educated and well-disposed among the negroes,—these would be overpowered, or drawn into the army of avengers, against their will. There were many well-disposed, faithful negroes amongst the Haytians. Of what service were they? In all revolts, whether among civilized or savage men, some leading spirit is sure to arise and assume command, and in case of forcible emancipation, a second Toussaint l'Ouverture would lead the negroes of the South to vengeance, as did the veritable TOUSSAINT lead his followers to the massacre of their French masters. Whichever way this struggle may turn out, however, in my humble opinion, the death blow has already been given to Slavery; but its extinction *must be gradual, and must be managed by the South itself.*

No one—not the bitterest foe to the South—none but an insane zealot, would wish to bring upon that unhappy section of the country the horrors that would follow a sudden, forced emancipation of the slaves. Meanwhile a great dread of an outbreak prevails over a large portion of the South, particularly where the white male inhabitants have been, generally, called away to serve in the army. The negro quarters in many plantations are most vigilantly guarded at night, and the masters and mistresses sleep—if sleep they can—with firearms beneath their pillows!

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the election on the 5th delegates were chosen to the Constitutional Convention, which is to commence its session on the 1st of January next. The delegates were chosen under the old legislative appointment, which gave the Southern or Democratic portion of the State a great advantage. The present Constitution provides that whenever a convention is called delegates shall be elected from the legislative districts from which the members of the Legislature came that called it. There should have been a new apportionment after the State census of 1855; but for two sessions—biennial—the Democratic majority made such an outrageous gerrymander, that the Governor vetoed the bills. That threw the duty upon the last Legislature, which at the same session passed the law calling the Convention. Cook County, for instance, now entitled to eight members, has only four under the old apportionment, and many of the Egyptian counties are correspondingly over represented. Then our Democratic friends were very willing to form Union tickets in all the Republican counties, while in their own strongholds they have, with scarcely an exception, sent delegates of their own "faith and order." They have thus been able to secure about two-thirds of the Convention—forty-six out of the seventy-five members. Whether the result will be used as a party triumph remains to be seen. Many of the ablest men of the State have been elected delegates.

A DRAWBACK ON STUMPTAIL.

You understand the meaning of the term *stumptail*, I suppose, as applied to our currency? Yes. Last Spring, prior and during the panic which prevailed among our people in relation to the banks whose issues were "*secured*" by Southern stocks, our city banks and brokers were ascertained to receive their bills on deposit, giving certificates of the deposit of Illinois currency, *payable in like funds*. When the crash came, and the current value of Illinois bills tumbled down to 75, 60 and 50 per cent., the banks insisted that the holders of these certificates should receive them at par. Thousands of dollars were compromised upon this basis. The city compromised some $75,000, at 65 per cent. But others held on for the face of their certificates. Two suits—the first brought by NEWELLS, HARMON & McDONALD, of New-York, have been decided in the United States District Court. Judge DRUMMOND instructed the Jury upon the following points:

1. If the jury shall believe from the evidence that these characters, "*Ills. Cy.*," mean the notes of Banks of Illinois, which at the time of deposit passed current as money in ordinary business transactions at Chicago between man and man, then the Court is of opinion that the true construction of the contract is that the defendants were to pay *like funds* which passed current at the time demand of payment was made if there were any such funds current at the time.

2. If there were not any such funds so current at the time, then the true construction of the contract is that the defendants should pay the value of the notes at the time of the deposit.

The jury, under this ruling of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the value of the currency at the time of deposit, which was six per cent. discount, New-York Exchange being reckoned at par. This decision is quite an important one, as the amount of these certificates originally—or, at least, the amount of deposits involving the same principle—could not have been less than $1,500,000, mostly held here, but much of it held abroad.

UNITED STATES ARMORY.

Our citizens are again moving, preparatory to memorializing Congress for the establishment of an armory here. A statement of the advantages of Chicago for an establishment of this kind has been prepared and published by a Committee appointed for this purpose. It presents quite a formidable array of facts and figures, as well as arguments bearing upon the subject. The principal competitor for the location is understood to be Pittsburgh, which will undoubtedly have all the influence of the Secretary of War, as it is rumored that he has a decided partiality for Pennsylvania local interests. The Northwest, however, it is supposed, will pretty unanimously favor Chicago. A large public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which the subject was further discussed. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, Hon. W. B. OGDEN, Col. MULLIGAN, and others addressed the meeting, bringing forward their strongest arguments in favor of the location of the armory at this point. It is highly desirable that there should be in the Northwest a Government manufactory of arms. The breaking out of the rebellion found this section entirely without arms, while the South was abundantly supplied. The rest of the Union should take cognizance of the fact that there is a West, and that Illinois has nearly two millions of people. And it should be done by some action which places the recognition in a tangible, an appreciable shape. The subject will be pressed upon Congress with all the influence that can be brought to bear.

MILITARY—CAMP DOUGLAS.

The military spirit is still prominent in the West. The removal of Gen. FREMONT has evidently checked volunteering—yet patriottsm predominates over preference, and no injury may result to this branch of the service, from an act which is pretty generally condemned hereabouts. The buildings at Camp Douglas are approaching completion. They are comparatively as extensive and expensive as those erected by FREMONT, of which we have heard so much. They are well arranged, and will make excellent Winter quarters for such of our soldiers as are compelled to Winter here. There are now in camp:

Douglas Brigade, 2d Regiment, Col. Stuart	1,000
Western Cavalry, 1st Regiment, Col. Brackett	1,000
Chicago Legion, 51st Regiment, Col. Cumings	650
McClellen Brigade, 58th Regiment, Col. Lynch	500
Fifty-third Regiment, Col. Baldwin	450
Mechanical Fusileers, Col. Wilson	700
Hartman's Dragoons, four companies	250
Total at Camp Douglas	4,550
At Camp Butler, near Springfield	7,300
Skeleton regiments at other points	4,000
Total volunteers of this State not yet in the field	15,850

Of these, over 5,000 are cavalry. There are five full regiments ready for the field in all except their arms.

The Tenth Wisconsin Regiment passed through this city on Saturday afternoon, and the Eleventh is expected this evening, *en route* for the battle-fields of Missouri and Kentucky.

Col. MULLIGAN was received with all the honors, on his return to this city, on Friday evening. Had he conquered the whole of secessia, the demonstration could hardly have been more extensive or enthusiastic. Our Irish fellow-citizens were entirely beside themselves with enthusiasm. On the whole, the gallant Colonel had reason to be proud of his reception by his fellow countrymen, and his fellow-citizens of Chicago. He did well at the siege of Lexington; but there is such a thing as overdoing matters of this kind; and we of this country are very liable to fall into this error. It is an amiable weakness, however, and excusable. Col. MULLIGAN avows his intention of raising another Irish Brigade, and to continue to battle for the Union until the rebellion is put down.

CASUALTIES.

It is said that peace has its triumphs as well as war—and it, too, has its casualties as well. During the week ending with the 10th, there were eight violent deaths in this city. Two from the bursting of the boiler of a coffee manufactory; two from a railroad collision; two from the burning of the propeller *Hunter*; one drowned; one ran over by a railroad car. These casualties are sufficient for quite a sharp engagement.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	94⅜	
11,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	86	
4,000	do	85⅞	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91⅜	
1,000	Ill. Canal R. Bds.	80	
9,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '62.	83	
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '69.	83	
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '70.	83	
5,000	Mich. State 6s, 78.	62½	
1,000	Mich S.8 week bs.	82	
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	45¾	
20,000	do b10	45½	
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	69	
10,000	Mo. St. 6s...b10	45⅝	
5,000	do	45⅝	
26,000	do	45⅝	
6,000	do	45⅝	
5,000	do b30	45⅝	
14,000	do	45¼	
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48⅜	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	82½	
4,500	do	82	
1,000	B. C. W. Loan	97	
2,000	E. R. 1st m. bs	102⅜	
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b	77	
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bds.	77⅜	
1,000	M. U. 8 p. c. b. o.	92	
3,000	M. C. 8 p. c. 1 m. S. F. conv. bds	96¼	
4,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. ct. bds	93¾	
2,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	81¾	
6,000	M. S. 2d m. ass'd.	60¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	80¾	
2,000	D. L. & W. R. 1 m.	97	
10	Bank of America	96¾	
10	do	97	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	85	
15	Park Bank	96	
25	Pac. M. S. Co...s30	97	
26	do	97¾	
25	do s30	97¾	
175	do	98	
135	do	98⅛	
100	do s30	98	
15	do s30	97⅝	
50	do	97¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R...b10	81	
100	do b10	81½	
635	do	81	
50	do s10	81	
264	do	81½	
350	do b3	81¾	
350	Erie Railway	34	
100	do b10	34⅜	
100	do s10	34⅜	
200	do	34⅜	
100	do	34⅝	
100	do s30	34⅝	
300	do b10	34⅜	
550	do	34⅝	
650	do b10	34⅝	
50	Erie Railway Pref.	60½	
28	do	60¾	
10	Canton Co		10½
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		85
125	Hudson River R.		30¾
102	Erie Railway Pref..	b30	60⅞
450	do		60⅞
50	do	b60	61¼
500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip.		76
120	Hud. River R.		41
500	do		40⅝
450	do	s30	40¾
10	do		40⅝
150	do		40⅞
50	do	s10	40¾
100	do	b60	41
100	Harlem Railroad		13⅞
50	do		13¾
500	Reading Railroad		36
5	Panama Railroad		120
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	34⅜
50	do		34⅜
250	do		34⅜
100	do	b30	34⅜
175	Mich. Central R.		54
250	do	b30	54
200	do		53⅞
50	do		53¾
50	do	s10	53¾
50	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.		19¾
24	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		41¾
100	do		41¾
25	Ill. Central R. Scrip		64½
100	do		64¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		12¼
100	do		12⅜
200	do		12½
200	do		12½
9	Cleve. & Cin. R.		28¾
195	Ga. & Chicago R.		73¾
100	do	s60	72¾
100	do		73⅛
100	do		74
200	do		73¾
50	do	s20	73¾
100	do	b10	73¾
100	do	b30	74
850	Cleve. & To. R.		38½
150	do	s10	38
200	do	b10	38⅛
160	Chi. & Rk. I. R.		57⅜
100	do		57½
100	do		57¾
50	do	s30	57¾
400	do		58
50	do	b30	58⅛
600	do		58¾
50	do	s30	58⅝
1000	do		58⅜
68	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		66⅜
50	Mil. & P. Du Chien R.	b30	23
17	M. & P. Du C. 1st p.		79
7	do		80
35	M. & P. Du C. 2d p.		68⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.		94⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65		89
5,000	Mo. State 6s		45½
15,000	do		45
5,000	do		44¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. and St. Joseph R.		48¾
7,000	Virginia State 6s		42½
3,000	Calif'or. State 7s		82½
5,000	E. R. 6th M. Bs		78½
100	Broadway Bank		120
125	Pacific Mail S. Co.		97¾
100	Erie Railway		34⅜
100	do	b10	34⅜
100	do		34⅜
100	do		34⅜
250	do	b10	34¾
100	do	b30	34⅜
50	Erie Railway Pref.		60½
28	do		60¾
200	N. Y. Central R.		80⅜
125	Hudson River R.		30¾
150	Harlem R. Pref.	b30	34⅜
400	do		34⅜
300	Reading R.		35⅞
53	Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pre.		80
25	Mich. Cen. R		53¾
350	do		53¾
180	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		19½
50	do		19¾
200	do	b30	19¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30	40¾
50	do		40⅜
100	Galena & Chi. R.		73½
10	Clev. and Tol. R.		38
200	do		37¾
50	do		37½
150	Chi. & Rock I. R.	s10	57⅞
50	do		57⅞
100	do	b30	57⅞

FRIDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

We feel authorized to state that the Special Joint Committee of the Associated Banks of this City and of Boston and Philadelphia, to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, have unanimously agreed to recommend the *purchase* of $50,000,000 of the 6 ℔ cent. 20-year Funded Stock of the United States at a rate equivalent to a 7 ℔ cent. Stock at par. And they will further report that the Secretary, after due conference with the Committee, is prepared to *sell*, upon the terms indicated, in pursuance of the direct authority of the Supplemental Loan Act of August last, and that he is also prepared to extend the third option of $50,000,000 of 3-year 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, from December prox. as originally stipulated, to January, 1862. The entire $50,000,000 of the new Stock will, of course, be placed under the single control of a Committee of the Associated Banks, not to be sold or otherwise disposed of or distributed, until the whole amount is paid for, or drawn, and then to be distributed to each Bank only on such terms and under such restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

The minimum rate authorized by the Act of Congress is made, by computation, 90½ ℔ cent. for a twenty-year 6 ℔ cent. Stock, from the date of issue, equivalen to a 7 ℔ cent. twenty-year Stock at par, and equivalent, also, to the present 6 ℔ cent. Stock of 1881 at 92¾ ℔ cent., with accumulated interest from the 1st of July. In other words, the Associated Banks contract to place $50,000,000 of the new Stock within 2 ℔ cent. of the current price at which small parcels of the old Stock could be sold in the market—say 94¾ ℔ cent. And these terms, considering the risk and responsibility of purchasing so large a sum for ready cash, are deemed mutually fair, besides being within the purview of the authority granted by Congress to employ a 6 ℔ cent. Stock at a given rate, under par, in place of a 7 ℔ cent. Stock at par—thus rendering uniform in rate the whole of the Funded War Loans of the Government, including the Stock into which the 7.30 ℔ cent. temporary paper of the Treasury is made convertible.

There is no change to-day in money rates. The supply is easy to the Stock Exchange on call at 6 ℔ cent., and to first-class merchants at 6@7 ℔ cent. on discounts, 60 days to 4 months. Exchange on London maintains the further advance noticed yesterday to 108½ ℔ cent., though no large trade demand was experienced. The recent demand for Government remittance, we understand, was fully supplied some weeks ago, and so far as this may have been supposed to influence the market, the cause is at end, as the Government has no uncovered engagements at the present time. The Import entries, it will be noticed continue very light, while the Export movement of Grain and Flour is still on an extensive scale. The subscription to the 7.30 ℔ cent. loan to-day is $172,000. The present balance in the Sub. Treasury is $8,122,989.

The Stock Market continues buoyant, with a large business in the Railways, nearly all of which promise the heaviest and most remunerative November traffic known in their history. This prospect, and the financial as well as moral effect of the news from the army and navy of the United States in the South, imparts more than ordinary strength to the general market, and while there is considerable realizing going on at the recent important advance, the reaction from extreme prices is but very temporary, and is soon followed by a fresh demand. At the Second Board, this afternoon, there was some inclination to weakness, but later in the dealings the bidding returned to nearly the best figures of the day, closing firm about as follows:

Central	81	Michigan Guaranteed	40¾
Erie	34½	Erie Preferred	60¾
Toledo	38	Pacific	97⅜
Rock Island	58	Hudson	40¾
Illinois Central	64⅝	Missouris	46⅞
Galena	73¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	94⅜
Michigan Central	53¾	Tennessees	46⅞

The following are the bids of the day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	Metropolitan	90
Manhattan	116	People's	80
Merchants	90	East River	81
Mechanics	90	Market	80
America	96¾	Nassau	80
State of New-York	82	Shoe and Leather	84
Commerce	84	Continental	75
Ocean	65	Marine	80
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	73
American Exchange	85	New-York	81
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'	90

The Railway Mortgages are in better demand, the bidding being generally higher than yesterday, and but few parcels offered:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	90¾	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	60¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84	101	N. Indiana firsts	81½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	79¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv's	100¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	78¾
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Pac. R. g. by Mo.	46

The following table shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago from the first of January to Nov. 11 for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	1,302,269	542,812	618,251
Wheat, bush	16,663,950	13,070,425	7,500,018
Corn, bush	25,319,056	15,189,261	4,805,638
Oats, bush	1,292,245	1,505,729	1,273,020
Rye, bush	417,965	281,125	220,442
Barley, bush	479,764	505,818	558,833

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL TOLLS.

First week in November, 1861	$168,304 51
First week in November, 1860	112,021 38
Increase	$56,283 15
From opening of Canals to Nov. 8, 1861	$3,442,152 00
From opening of Canals to Nov. 8, 1860	2,705,843 00
Increase	$736,309 00
May 1 to Nov. 8, 1861	$3,442,152 00
May 1 to Nov. 8, 1847	3,352,453 00
Excess of 1861	$89,699 00

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 15.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88¾; Reading Railroad, 18¼; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 38 bbls. Ashes, 21,062 bbls. Flour, 636 bbls. and 175 bags Corn Meal, 169,948 bushels Wheat, 47,235 bushels Corn, 2,138 bushels Rye, 10,300 bushels Barley, 1,605 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 3,263 packages Provisions, and 2,639 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., at $5 37½@$5 43¾ for Pots and $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are in demand, including Adamantine, which are now quoted up to 17c.@18c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues quiet at former prices. Sales, 200 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	21	21	21½	21¾
Middling, ℔ lb	24¼	24¾	24¾	25
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	25	25¼	25½	25¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, especially for export, and shippers' brands have been very firm. Sales since our last, 23,000 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 95, mainly at $5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 20@$5 55; Superfine Western, at $5 50@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, $5 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6, chiefly at $5 90@$6 00 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50@$5 65
Extra State	5 65@ 5 95
Superfine Western	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 50
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genessee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and unsettled. The demand is moderate; sales 800 barrels, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, including superfine at $5 50@$5 60; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour is in request, in lots at $3 10 @ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 85 for Jersey; $3 20 afloat or $3 30 from store, for New-Haven; $3 30 for MARSH'S caloric; and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased by shippers, at decidedly firmer prices for desirable lots, here and to arrive. Sales, since our last, 317,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 45; Canada Club at $1 28@$1 29; White Western at $1 40@$1 53, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome Michigan; Amber do., prime to choice, at $1 40@$1 41; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 39, chiefly at $1 37@$1 38;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

DISBROW'S SKATING GYMNASIUM—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An idea of the immense strength now wielded by the Government may be gathered from the fact that the volunteer force now in the field numbers fully *four hundred and eighty thousand men*—having but twenty thousand more to be recruited to reach the number authorized by Congress.

We have late and important intelligence from Port Royal by an arrival at this port, and from Charleston papers of the 12th inst., received in Baltimore by way of Old Point. The transport steamer *Coatzacoalcos* arrived here yesterday morning, having left Port Royal on the afternoon of Wednesday. Our troops at that time had all landed, and the stores and ordnance were being rapidly discharged. There was a rumor that our pickets near the Savannah Ferry had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were sent on the day the *Coatzacoalcos* left. Formal possession of Beaufort was to be taken on Thursday, and the Charleston papers intimate that Gen. SHERMAN would have some difficulty in doing so. They state that Gen. LEE was making extensive preparations to defend it, though the nature of the preparations is not made very clear. A battery had been erected at Port Royal Ferry, upon which were mounted guns taken out of the privateers *Lady Davis* and *Huntress*, and here, it is stated, a stand would be made. The Charleston *Mercury* is disposed to condemn the preparations which have been made, as inadequate to the emergency.

The immediate effect of the recent great Union victory at Piketon, Ky., and the operations of the Union people in East Tennessee, is seen in the retreat of ZOLLICOFFER, with his entire army, from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap. This was effected on Wednesday, and so fearful was he of pursuit that he blockaded the road along the entire distance by blasting immense rocks from the hills on either side. We are still without the full particulars of the Battle of Piketon, but all intelligence tends to the conclusion that the victory was most complete.

Our dispatches from Missouri this morning announce a retrograde movement of our army towards St. Louis. The Divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS, as before announced, have taken the route by way of Warsaw, and those of Gens. SIEGEL and ASBOTH, after moving a short distance south as a feint to cover the retirement of the main body, have returned to Springfield, and are to proceed to St. Louis, *viâ* Rolla. Springfield, it is announced, is to be entirely evacuated, and the Union men of that city and the surrounding country have already left or are preparing to leave, not caring to trust themselves again to the tender mercies of the rebels. PRICE, it is announced, is beginning to move his army, numbering twenty-seven thousand men, with twenty-five pieces of artillery, and on Saturday morning last was marching towards Pineville, in McDonald County, in the southwestern part of the State, while MCCULLOCH was marching towards Berryville, Carroll County, Arkansas. It is further announced that PRICE intends to go into Winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington County, Arkansas, and that consequently all chances of a battle are at an end. The St. Louis papers, however, still insist upon it that PRICE has a most formidable army, with which he is anxious to fight.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 13th, has intelligence that Gen. BENHAM'S force had crossed the Kanawha to attack FLOYD'S forces. On Sunday last cannonading was heard at Cannelton, ten miles below Gauley Bridge, and the report was that Gen. ROSECRANS had engaged the rebels, said to be about 7,000 strong, and that FLOYD was retreating.

A gentleman just arrived in Louisville from the southern part of Kentucky, gives some interesting information regarding affairs in that section. He say that the advance of the rebel line is at Bowling Green, where there are perhaps ten thousand men, defended by fortifications which he does not regard as at all formidable. Gen. BUCKNER was doing pretty much as he pleased with property of all kinds in his vicinity, appropriating it to his own use or to that of the men under his command, without offering any remuneration, and imprisoning those who attempted to interpose any legal obstacle to his proceedings. Gen. JOHNSTON is in command of the forces of which Gen. BUCKNER'S are part, and this gentleman states that typhoid fever has materially diminished the number of men able to do duty.

Col. GEARY, who distinguished himself recently in the battle of Bolivar, again claims the admiration of the country for his gallantry. Having received information of the intention of the rebels to erect fortifications opposite Point of Rocks, he on Thursday crossed the river, with a party of picked men, to reconnoitre. He discovered a force of rebels at work, and quietly closing upon them, opened upon them with volley shots, which soon routed them, with the loss of several men killed.

On board the steamship *Champion*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, were ex-Senators GWIN and BRENT, and CALHOUN BENHAM, the Attorney-General of the State of California, under the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN brought to this City under arrest, by order of Gen. SUMNER, who also arrived, together with several Companies of regular soldiers, and a considerable quantity of small arms. The arrested persons took passage from San Francisco to Panama on board the *Orizaba*, with the intention, as is believed, of making their way to New-Orleans from some of the West India islands. Before arriving at Panama, however, they were placed under arrest by Gen. SUMNER, who, it appears, had sufficient knowledge of their intentions to warrant him in the course he adopted. They were conveyed across the Isthmus under guard of the National troops, notwithstanding a protest on the part of the New-Granadian authorities, who considered such a proceeding a violation of the neutrality. The force at the command of Gen. SUMNER was too formidable to be interfered with, or a forcible rescue would probably have been made. The prisoners were, unfortunately, allowed to destroy a quantity of documents while on board the *Orizaba*, by throwing them overboard.

We shall perhaps be obliged, after all, to give up the idea that the pestilent privateer *Sumter* is as yet captured. We hear of her on the 5th ult. as having boarded a British vessel in lat. 9° 30′ N. and lon. 47° 25′, and from Panama we learn that she was at Barbados on Oct. 22, but three days before the time that her crew were reported to be in confinement on board the *Niagara* at the mouth of the Mississippi.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 14th inst., states that the privateer schooner *Neva*, from China, had been seized there by Capt. PEASE, of the revenue cutter *Mary*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The amount of her treasure is $875,730. Among her passengers is Gen. HERRAN, Minister from New-Granada to the United States, accompanied by his family.

The *Champion* brings intelligence from Lower California that a fight had occurred at Guaymas between the foreigners and natives, in which five hundred Mexicans were put to flight by thirty-five Americans. The American Consul had been imprisoned, and three Americans shot. We also learn that a Californian recently reached Manzanilla in a small steamer loaded with percussion, probably to seek a means of transporting them to the rebel States; but he was arrested and sentenced to be shot by the authorities for introducing articles contraband of war.

The news from New-Granada by this arrival is not specially important. Gen. HERRAN had failed in his mission to Antioquia, whither he went to endeavor to bring that State to acknowledge the authority of MOSQUERA. The Governor of Antioquia had determined upon resistance, and threatened to bring into the field 5,000 men. MOSQUERA, meantime, had occupied various important points in the State, and was expected to soon have a sufficient force there to bring the refractory Governor to terms. It was reported that Gen. CANAL, commanding the forces arrayed against MOSQUERA in Santander, had been defeated and taken prisoner; and from Cauca the news is favorable to the Government. The name of the Confederation had been changed from the "United States of New-Granada," to the "United States of Colombia," and all the States except Antioquia and Panama had voted by its representatives to restore the old Colombian Confederation—the assent of Ecuador and Venezuela, or parts of them, being considered certain.

There is little news of interest from the other South American States. The vote for President of Peru had not all been returned, but it was generally believed that Gen. SAN ROMAN had been elected. The conspiracy in favor of BELZU, in Bolivia, had been suppressed. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that a battle took place on the 18th of September, between URQUIZA and Gen. MITRE, which was without decisive result.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. ROSKELL, which left Liverpool at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 30th, and Queenstown on the 31st ult., arrived here yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the *Nova Scotian* and *Niagara*. She brings $70,439 on freight.

Gov. BERRY, of New-Hampshire, according to the Exeter *News Letter*, was very nearly taken prisoner by the rebels on the 5th inst. He went into Virginia, got beyond our pickets, and would have been in the hands of the Philistines had not an officer sent a party after the Governor.

The Iron Works of RIDGWAY & Co., in Germantown, Philadelphia, which have recently been engaged in the manufacture of sabres for the Government, were destroyed by fire on Thursday. An incendiary did the mischief.

Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation appointing the 28th of November as a day of Thanksgiving.

The Nominating Committee of the Tax-payers' Union Association met yesterday, and Mr. R. B. MINTURN having declined the nomination, owing to ill-health, unanimously named WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The Stock Market was again buoyant yesterday, closing firm in the afternoon. The Secretary of the Treasury made sale to the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia of $50,000,000 of the 6 ℔ cent. Funded Stock of the Government, twenty years to run, at a rate equivalent to a 7 ℔ cent. stock, of the same tenor, at par, say 90½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London 108¾ ℔ cent.

The demand was more active for Flour and Wheat yesterday; prices of prime Wheat advanced. Corn was very firm, and in good request. The transactions in Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Provisions, Oils, Naval Stores, Fruit, Iron, Lead, Hemp, Tin, Seeds and Spices, were restricted. A lively inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Tallow and Ingot Copper. Whisky was heavy, and cheaper. The freight engagements were rather more extensive, but at easier rates.

FRONT AND REAR.—We have a military foothold now in half of the States over which DAVIS claims to be sovereign ruler, and are likely very soon to have a foothold in three or four more, if not the whole of them. Of Virginia, we have full command of that third which lies west of the mountains, not to speak of the region opposite Washington and the possession of Fortress Monroe. In North Carolina we hold Hatteras; in South Carolina, Port Royal; in Florida, the Tortugas and Fort Pickens, in Mississippi, Ship and other islands. In all these States the flag of the Union flaunts defiance in the face of traitors. Beside these, we are likely ere long to get hold of Brunswick, in Georgia. By the capture of Pensacola a large part of Alabama will be at our mercy. The Balize, in Louisiana, is open to us. We can occupy Galveston Island, in Texas, at our convenience. On the Northern line, Gen. NELSON, the victor of Piketon, is hovering on the verge of Tennessee, and the rebels of Cumberland Gap are likely to find themselves flanked one of these cold mornings when they wake up. The National army is within a stone's throw of Arkansas, and our Western lads are roused from their slumbers to the music of its alligators. This completes the circle of the so-called sovereign Confederate States. On the other hand, not a single rebel soldier has yet set foot on the sacred soil of any one of the Free States of the Union.

Why the North Must Triumph.

As the contest with the rebellion proceeds, we begin to see more clearly the mighty difference between a people complete in whatever can give strength—education; the application to the creation of wealth of the best contrivances of ingenuity, and skill, and patient industry, which well knows that values are always in ratio to cost. The people most addicted to the arts of peace, are, when fully roused, the most terrible in arms, from the skill and cunning they acquire in engines of destruction. A mechanic at the North, quietly constructing a steam-engine—neither himself nor his work ever seen—exerts a greater influence over the contest than a Southern regiment, with all its vaunting and bravado. The Port Royal Forts could not have been taken by any force that the North could put into the field, marching it all the way by land. A few ships demolish them, scattering, in a few hours, their defenders, panic-stricken. Our skill multiplies the power of our soldiers a thousand fold; the moment they can be brought into action, the disparity between the combatants is at once seen to be almost infinite.

The elements controlling the contest, the rebels certainly overlooked. It was impossible that it should be otherwise. Although for more than a generation they had administered the Government at Washington, all the materials for its support were drawn from the Free States. If a fort was to be built, or a ship constructed, or a difficult undertaking to be executed, the practical man was always the *Yankee*—a name which has every where come to be the synonym of expedients and skill. The North fed, clothed and paid the army and navy; supplied the ships and the men; the means for their mobilization, and filled the commissariat. The traitors, who so long wielded the Government, had only to command, and the versatile North was only too happy to execute the order. Utterly ignorant of practical affairs, they thought that the same command, issued upon a Southern soil, would be followed by similar obedience; that to will would be, as formerly, to possess. No arguments could reach them, because they could not appreciate the ground upon which these were urged. They, consequently, rushed madly forward in the work of destruction, little dreaming that, in severing themselves from the North, they forever cut themselves off from the source of their strength and power.

The social system of the South is such that the rebels can send a large number of men into the field. But this all. They cannot long feed them without constant change of place, in which rapine supplies the place of money. The South, at best, can only act on the defensive. It cannot make a forward movement, nor has it really ever attempted one except in Missouri, which was only a dash of marauders, taking advantage of Gen. FREMONT'S inaction, and running, when threatened, with much greater celerity than it advanced. PRICE'S forces never constituted an army. It is this incapacity for any forward movement that is so fatal alike to the harmony of councils as well as to the military success of the rebels. When the war broke out, the overrunning of the North was supposed to be a very easy matter. The rebel soldiers were always promised their Winter quarters in Northern cities, the wealth and pleasures of which their imaginations had magnified a thousand fold. The conquest of the North was foreseen to be the only condition of an honorable peace. But no forward movement was made. The fugitives from Bull Run were not even followed. Upon the evening of that disaster, five thousand troops, properly appointed, could have captured Washington. The prize lay helpless before them, but the rebels could not even reach out a hand to grasp it. The forces grouped around Manassas did not then, and do not to-day constitute an army, in the true sense of the term, capable of active offensive as well as defensive operations. The whole South cannot supply it with what would be necessary for a forward movement of fifty miles in the face of an enemy, with the immense train of wagons, horses, materials, commissariat and munitions of war. It may be difficult for us to drive it from its intrenchments—to overcome its *vis inertia*—which constitutes its real strength.

If the South could have put forth any great military effort, it would have certainly made some attempt to capture Fortress Monroe, which is literally a rope around its neck, stopping by slow degrees its very respiration. The thunderbolts we launch upon the Southern coast we fabricate in the great Southern seaport. As a base of operations it is worth to us 100,000 men in the field, and would be cheaply purchased by the rebels at the loss of 50,000. Why do they not attempt to seize upon a position of such importance, the possession of which, in the hands of their enemies, is a burning disgrace to their military prowess? Because, with half a million of men mustered against it, it would defy all their assaults. A few men-of-war in the harbor would amply guarantee its safety with a garrison of only two thousand men. All these half million of men could not drive a gunboat from Hampton Roads. In their naval arm, they are not only utterly helpless, but they do not even propose to supply their deficiency. Since the outbreak, we do not suppose that the keel of a single ship-of-war has been laid. The few vessels stolen from the United States constitutes their whole fleet, and when these are captured, as they are being one after another, not a vessel will be left to them.

This illustration will serve for the whole case. We need not question the personal bravery of the people of the South. We may admit them to be entirely earnest and sincere. But such qualities have very little to do with the results of a contest when waged against a people equally courageous and sincere, and who add to these qualities mechanical skill and wealth, abundant means of locomotion, with the highest capacity for the administration of affairs. To determine which is to be the victor, we have only to ascertain which can best feed, arm, pay and move its soldiers. Here is the whole science of war.

The discontent is coming to be universal at the South that peace is not conquered upon the enemy's soil. "If," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "our advice had been followed, and Maryland and Washington had been seized, we should never have seen the enemy in Port Royal harbor." Of course not. Maryland was not seized,—not that the necessity of such a step was not as apparent to the Confederate Generals as to the literary gentlemen of rebeldom,—but they were held, by want of means to move forward, which all rebeldom could not supply. Why, is not ye understood. Change after change has been made in the Southern commissariat, which comes in for the blame, but no improvement is visible, simply because none is possible The hands of the rebels are still uplifted in astonishment at their own inaction. The truth will ere long flash upon them, and when fully realized, the rebellion will really be at an end

The South cannot contend against us with any hope of success, because it cannot meet us on equal terms. It can no more excel us in arms than it can in wealth and the arts of peace. It is in our superiority in these that our strength lies. It may and will take time to prepare these for action, but when the preparation is complete, we make short work of the job before us. Since August we have been subjected to the taunts of the world for the want of progress in putting down the rebellion,—its independence pronounced *un fait accompli*. But the world overlooked the gunboats which were being quietly constructed in our shipyards, and which in four hours after they went into action, struck a blow which has really brought a State at our feet, and sent a thrill of terror through every rebel heart. We were content, because we understood the work in which we are engaged. We take time for preparation, which, when made, cannot be resisted. Every day we are growing stronger by the construction of our immense armaments. Every day is the South really growing weaker, because it is consuming what it commenced with much faster than it is producing. We are moving forward with an accelerating pace; the rebels are retrograding with an equally rapid one.

Europe at Rest About Cotton.

Of the intention of the English Government to permit no pressure for cotton, however urgent, to prompt interference with the blockade of the Southern ports, there is no room for rational doubt. Not only does the semi-official Press seize every occasion to convey this impression, but conspicuous parliamentary supporters of the Ministry go down to their constituents, apparently with no other object than to make the statement, and Cabinet Ministers repeat it, wherever they can obtain an audience. Earl RUSSELL, Earl DE GRAY, the Duke of ARGYLE, Mr. GLADSTONE, have all said so, and that in the part of England where distress is likely to be the severest, and the unpopularity of such rigid regard to international faith the most probable. Notwithstanding the pinch is already felt in Lancashire, and half-time has become the rule in almost every factory town, it appears now to be the conviction that the storm must be weathered, without swelling it with the possibilities of war.

Of this religious regard to international obligations, little, we presume, is due to an abstract love of justice; and very much to the fact that the supply of cotton is found to have been underrated, and the belief that reasonable economy may make it hold out until Spring. Then, it is assumed, the war will reach its term. That the London *Times* and *Morning Post* foresee this term in the awakening of the Government and people of this country to the knowledge that we have undertaken the impossible in endeavoring to conquer the rebellious States, is a point of little consequence to the American reader. With the advent of Spring, the war will doubtless be so far advanced as to admit of a safe estimate of its duration; and it is very certain that while the rigors of Winter will have been passed by the British operative, the necessity of exchanging cotton for the sinews of war will have become so transcendent at the South as to compel the release, through the several openings our navy will have established by that time, of material portions of the crop. The calculations of the British Liberal Press, though violently contraverted by the London *Herald*, and other Tory organs, are, therefore, quite within the bounds of reasonable probability, and fully justify the passive attitude of the Government.

It is in the highest degree probable that the view which has thus obtained in England is also the view of the French Emperor. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article we translate elsewhere, asserts that French spinners have all they need for the Winter, and can without anxiety await the cessation of the war in the Spring. The *Constitutionnel* has recently passed into the editorial charge of M. GRANDGUILLOT, who is so often the medium of the highest official inspiration, and whose pen indulges in no eccentricities likely to be distasteful to his Imperial master. The reasoning of the *Constitutionnel* has thus a semi-official authority. While, therefore, anonymous writers for Brussels newspapers describe France and England as about to unite in an assault upon the blockade, we have what is practically official warrant for believing the contrary; and that in their present cheerful estimate of the cotton supply there is a satisfactory pledge of peace.

WHY BEAUFORT IS AN OPEN PORT.—Doubt has been expressed in several quarters as to the right of the National Government to raise the blockade at Beaufort, while maintaining it elsewhere. The impression is conveyed that the whole cordon is invalidated by the dropping of this single loop; and that European Powers, patient heretofore, will never permit such capricious relaxations. It is sufficient to say in answer, that the proclamation of the blockade closed *rebel* ports. Any port passing from the possession of the rebels is by the very fact reopened, and trade resumes its flow thither as a matter of course, insomuch that it would require fresh Executive action to close it to shipping, whether foreign or domestic. Collector BARNEY only awaits the appointment of a Collector at Beaufort to grant any clearance demanded. Such an appointment Secretary CHASE engages to make forthwith.

Californians Caught on the Seas.

The arrest of Messrs. GWIN, BENHAM and BRENT, by order of Gen. SUMNER, is one of those incidents which is striking and startling, simply because all the facts of the present anomalous period in the national career are so necessarily. Of the immediate reasons which prompted the action of Gen. SUMNER, we are of course not advised. He doubtless proceeded upon something beyond a general impression as to the culpability of those gentlemen. Yet that impression might well have warranted the step merely as a precautionary measure. The three prisoners were open and declared sympathizers with secession. The Breckinridge interest in California had the three for its nucleus. Dr. GWIN, when in the United States Senate, lent himself to all the plots and plans of the men who have since precipitated the Union into the abyss of revolution; went home to California in order at once to procure his reëlection to the Senate, and to secure the State to the Disunionists; and when defeated, returned to Washington to act as advocate, negotiator, go-between, of his Southern friends. His son, it will be remembered, he instantly removed from West Point, when the rebellion broke out, and sent him to join the rebel army. It has been currently stated in California, that all three gentlemen had gone to the Isthmus, not to proceed to the Atlantic coast, but indirectly to the Confederate States, there to join their fortunes with those of the insurrection. The circumstance of none of the three having procured "through tickets" seems to lend color to this theory; though indeed the fact may have suggested the theory. Our correspondent at Aspinwall states a circumstance, which, if verified, certainly creates suspicions it will be difficult for the prisoners—if they are indeed prisoners, who have the liberty of the city unrestrained—to thoroughly remove. Gen. SUMNER, with less of the detective than was essential to his new avocation, omitted to seize and search their baggage, when the arrest was made. It is stated that the three gentlemen took advantage of the omission to throw their papers overboard; and that these, with a carpet-bag of Dr. GWIN, were seen scattered in the wake of the ship. When the search was subsequently made, not a document, or letter, or scrap of paper, could be found in the luggage of either. The fact, if it be one, invites explanation.

As to the international questions arising out of the transportation of the prisoners across the Isthmus, in disregard of the protest of the local authorities, they admit, we conceive, of very little apprehension. Our treaties with New-Granada concede the right of passing troops and prisoners over the railroad. The fact that these gentlemen were prisoners of State is not material; for New-Granada has never taken official notice of the Southern Confederation, nor recognized its possession of belligerent rights; and if it had, the prisoners represent themselves as citizens of the United States, and therefore place themselves without the pale of international law. If offenders at all, they are local offenders; they were arrested upon the territory of the United States, for every vessel bearing the National flag is a portion of our territory; and consequently any interference with their transfer to a proper place for trial or punishment would be an act of unwarranted insolence, which we should be authorized to prevent or resent. If the culprits were pirates, caught on the South Seas, and sent home under guard to New-York for trial by way of Panama, an attempt on the part of the Isthmean authorities to release them *in transitu* would be a palpable outrage. The transit of Messrs. GWIN, BENHAM, and BRENT, differs from such a possible case only in the fact of soldiers happening to be present, and serving as the guard. When these obvious principles are submitted to the New-Granadian Government, with the assurance that no violation of its sovereignty was contemplated, we may be assured that the somewhat demonstrative impertinence of Señor HERRAN will be promptly disavowed.

THE RESTORATION OF THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.—The merchants of this City are moving for the restoration of that clause in the old warehousing law which allows merchandise to remain in *bond* three years before it was required to be withdrawn, either for consumption or reëxportation. The new law, which reduces the time to three months, strikes a fatal blow at the system and at the commercial prosperity of this City. We trust that a people who have contributed so liberally to the support of the Government, and without whose aid it could not have been sustained, will, by an amendment of the odious features of the new law, have some return made them by Government for the benefits it has received. Elsewhere we give a communication from the merchants to Mr. BARNEY, the Collector of this port, and his letter forwarding the same to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The history of States and communities affords sometimes strange coincidences, which would almost make one believe in astrology and in the influence of stars upon names. Take, for instance, Port Royal, and you will find that this name has, since its foundation, been coupled with heresies of some kind, as if to show that the word royal is not a protection against the emancipation of the mind and the progress of freedom in the world.

Port Royal is the name of a place near Paris, upon which a convent was built as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century. Convents, it is known, were to Pagan society what conventicles were after the Reformation, assemblies of heretics flying from persecution, and protesting against the established religion of the time, which then embodied also social and political opinions. Three hundred years after, in 1562, RIBAULT, a friend of Admiral COLIGNY, started from France with a colony of heretics, flying also from persecution, ascended the Atlantic as far as the spot our fleet is now occupying, and finding it worthy of the residence of a king, called it Port Royal.

About one hundred years later, in 1649, Port Royal, in France, became the seat of a society of heretics called Jansenists, who, during nearly a century, plunged the country into great agitation, and finally succeeded in driving out Jesuitism from Portugal, Spain, France, Naples, and from the whole world. Two hundred years afterwards, in November, 1860, Port Royal, in America, a place of resort for a species of social and political heretics, who believe Slavery to be the corner-stone of civilization, and rebellion against an inoffensive Government, to which they have sworn allegiance, a duty, is captured by a fleet of heretics, led by an heretic of French extraction, who believes that Slavery is a social crime and rebellion a political one. Founded and baptized by an heretical Frenchman, the seat of religious heresy in France, of social and political heresy in America, Port Royal is finally taken just three hundred years after its foundation by the descendant of a French family—Commodore DUPONT—as heretical, we believe, as its founder. Who will dare say, after that, there is nothing in a name?

The War and the Great Exhibition.

In ordinary times, it would be perfectly disgraceful for the United States, a nation which not only boasts overmuch of its excellence in all things, but which really excels in many things, to be as poorly represented at London next year as it was in 1851. But now, our people are excusing themselves from an adequate attempt in this direction on the basis of the war. We think this is all wrong, for two most excellent reasons,

First—Our manufactures, such as locomotives, cars, steamboats, machine-tools, wood-working machinery, carriages, iron and steel, building hardware, iron buildings and bridges, gun-making machinery, agricultural implements and machinery, cotton and woolen machinery, steam engines for all purposes, special tools and machinery, and a variety of textile fabrics, have lost for the present the vast market of the rebel States, and must secure other markets forthwith. In most of these productions we can rival England and the manufacturing countries of Europe, as to design, quality and price. The manufactories of England, especially, except the cotton mills, are now crowded with orders from such countries as Russia, Spain, Egypt, South America, &c., for these very goods. We referred a day or two since to an order for fifty locomotives—a matter of above half a million—from Spain, given to an English house, at the time when our shops are almost empty—their safes filled with Southern repudiated paper—and when it is a demonstrated fact, needing only *exhibition* to be generally admitted, that American locomotives are far superior to English locomotives. This is but a small specimen of what we are losing, when we most need foreign orders. The recent contract of Mr. WEBB, the American ship-builder, for frigates, from Italy, and a large order for gun-machinery from Spain, now executing in Philadelphia, are specimens of what our mechanicians get a chance to do, if they only have the enterprise to *show* foreigners what they *can do*. As a specimen of the excellence of our machine-work, we again refer to the fact, that the machinery for making the English Enfield rifles was mostly constructed in Massachusetts. Now, all we need is to *show* our superiority in matters wherein we have it; and to that end, England, with a liberality that to some extent redeems her meanness in other particulars, offers us, duty free, all the space and facilities we want in her Great Exhibition next Summer, and our Government offers to carry and return all articles free of charge. If our manufacturers are so very slow as to miss this grand opportunity to secure the world for a market, they deserve to have their wheels rust in idleness.

Second—It is important that England and France should understand the strength and vitality of the North. Our war matters look very favorable to-day; we cannot tell when reverses may come, and with them, aid to the rebels from abroad. Now there is nothing, associated with a vigorous prosecution of the war, which will so thoroughly convince Europe of our vast resources, and our unabated power, as to send, in the very crisis of a struggle for national existence, a splendid and comprehensive contribution, in all branches of civil and military manufactures, to a world's exhibition across the Atlantic. They would hardly expect a people, away in this new country, while supporting and advancing an army of half a million, constructing a great navy, blockading a thousand miles of coast, defending a thousand miles of frontier, and raising five hundred millions of money, to make any demonstration at all in a London exhibition. But if, while doing all these things, and doing them well, instead of showing evidences of exhaustion and weakness, we rival the Old World in this peaceful competition besides, the Old World will begin to suspect that an interference in our matters will be slightly risky and expensive.

There is no good reason why such a demonstration on our part should not be made. Indeed, there are unusual facilities. In all the manufactures we have mentioned, and many more, and in the fine arts as well, there is now a magnificent display of material *lying idle*. Take, for instance, the locomotives, steam fire-engines, carriages and machine tools ordered by the South, and happily not delivered. All their owners have to do is to put them on the Government ship, and at small expense, club together and employ one or more competent agents, to set them up and put them in operation in London. In the last-mentioned view of the case, Government would certainly give every facility as to transportation. The proper degree of enterprise on our part would cram the American department with an array of manufactures and works of art which, in view of our former demonstration, in 1851, and especially in view of our present struggle with the great rebellion, would astonish all Europe. And the crowning demonstration of all would be to haul an English train with a Yankee locomotive, and to carry excursionists to France and Holland and Belgium in a Sound steamer, without making them seasick. Cannot the *Metropolis*, or the *City of New-York*, or the *Commonwealth*, be spared (to make a fortune) for one season?

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss JULIA DALY will take her first benefit at this house to-night, when the "Female American Cousin" and the "Octoroon" will be played for the last time this season. These pieces in themselves have kept the house full during the week, and there can hardly be a doubt that if the weather is fine the admirers of the lady will rally to her support, and produce a bumper. Miss DALY has been received with so much favor by our public that she will doubtless become one of our regular "stars."

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion with $875,730 in Treasure.

Summary Action of Gen. Sumner.

Ex-Senators Gwin and Brent and Calhoun Benham Under Arrest.

A Guard of United States Soldiers takes Them Across the Isthmus.

Ineffectual Protest of the New-Granadian Authorities.

The Privateer Sumter at Barbados on Oct. 22.

A Fight at Guaymas between Mexicans and Americans.

News from New-Granada and the South Pacific.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on Nov. 6, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings as prisoners of State Ex-Senators GWIN and BRENT, of California, and CALHOUN BENHAM, Attorney-General of the State under Mr. BUCHANAN. These gentlemen took passage for Panama in the *Orizaba*, on which, unluckily for them, were Brig.-Gen. SUMNER, with a force of United States soldiers. Before arriving at their destination they were placed under arrest by order of the General, and carried across the Isthmus under guard of the National forces, in spite of the protest of the New-Granadian authorities, who had not military strength at hand sufficient to resist this procedure or to arrest Gen. SUMNER, as they tried to do. The prisoners contrived to destroy some documents which might have furnished valuable evidence against them.

Gen. HERRAN, family, servants, and private Secretary, came on the *Champion*. His destination is Washington, as minister from his government to the United States.

Among the passengers by the *Champion*, are Cols. J. W. Nesmith and Merchant; Capts. Judd, J. Stewart, Thos. Hendrickson, Bootes, C. S. Briggs, T. B. Green; Lieuts. J. Upham, Gilliss, Williston, Wm. Sinclair Warner, Hardin, Dendy and Kip, of the regular army, together with 700 men of the Third Infantry.

The *Uncle Sam*, while on the way from San Francisco to Panama, spoke the *Panama* on the 24th, and was informed that a fight had occurred at Guaymas, between the foreigners and natives. The American Consul was imprisoned, and three Americans shot. It is said that 35 Americans put 500 Mexicans to flight.

A Californian recently reached Manzanillo in a small steamer from California, loaded with percussion caps. He was arrested and sentenced to be shot by the authorities for introducing articles contraband of war.

The British steamer *Avon*, which arrived at Aspinwall just before the *Champion* left, reports that the privateer *Sumter* was at Barbados on Oct. 22.

The general news brought by the *Champion* is not especially important. From New-Granada we learn that Gen. HERRAN had been entirely unsuccessful in his mission to Antioquia to endeavor to bring that State under Gen. MOSQUERA'S authority. Gen. CARO, one of MOSQUERA'S most unprincipled opponents, had sent Commissioners to Bogota to arrange for laying down his arms. In Cauca the Government forces were gradually getting the upper hand of the Revolutionists.

The "United States of New-Granada" are now known as "the United States of Columbia."

Gen. SAN ROMAN has probably been elected President of Peru, in place of CASTILLA.

In Bolivia, the conspiracy in favor of BELZU was speedily suppressed.

The Argentine Confederation is still in an unsettled condition. An undecisive battle was reported to have taken place between URQUIZA, of the Confederates, and Gen. MITRE, of the Buenos Ayrean forces, on Sept. 18.

The following is the *North Star's* specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wilson & Munos	$1,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	715
James Bishop & Co	300	B. Howard's Sons, Boston	410
Wright & Harrison	800	Order	500
Maguire & Hoffman	1,060		
Total			$5,285

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Naylor & Co	$10,000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	41,502
Wm. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	Jos. Nickerson, of Boston	8,000
Wm. Hecht	5,000	A. Rosenbaum & Co.	16,300
Garland & Aspinwall	9,048	Frank Baker	27,500
Wm. Keller & Co	10,500	Richard Patrick	38,000
Wm. T. Hawley	6,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	80,000
J. C. Parker & Son	8,100	Duncan, Sherman & Co	55,514
Keller & Bro	9,800	Ballin & Sander	30,500
Freudtadter Bro	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	332,500
Collings & Brewster	13,000	Jas. Patrick & Co	43,000
Wm. Bond & Co.	6,000	Order	14,864
Jno. T. Coleman & Co.	40,100		
Russell & Bro	23,000	Total	$875,730

SUMMARY ACTION OF GEN. SUMNER.

SEIZURE OF DR. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM, AND SENATOR BRENT, BY GEN. SUMNER—ATTEMPTED ARREST OF GEN. SUMNER BY THE AUTHORITIES OF PANAMA—THE PRISONERS TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE ISTHMUS UNDER A GUARD OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

When the steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco for Panama, had got well clear from the wharf, Capt. PEARSON first discovered that he had three distinguished persons on board, whose names were not on the passenger list, viz.: WM. M. GWIN, late Senator of the United States; CALHOUN BENHAM, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney-General for California, and Mr. — BRENT, late State Senator of California. All three being well-known Secessionists, it was no marvel to the captain to find them his clandestine guests. It happened that Gen. SUMNER, with 500 United States troops and 10,000 rifled muskets, were also on board the *Orizaba*. Dr. GWIN and his companions exhibited a little uneasiness as the vessel approached Alcatraz, to receive a salute, but from that time until she was within two days from Panama, nothing further occurred to disturb their equanimity. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. SUMNER politely informed the trio that they were his prisoners, he having good evidence that they were plotting against the peace and safety of the United States of America. He at the same time signified to them that they would not be placed under close arrest till the ship reached anchorage in the Bay of Panama. But Gen. SUMNER did not proceed to do what would have seemed to be the next most natural thing: to seize the papers of the aforesaid individuals, but sat himself quietly down and lit his cigar. Upon this, Mr. BRENT and Mr. BENHAM went straight to their rooms, and threw from their windows large packages of papers and documents, which no doubt would have been of more value to the Government than fifty such gentlemen as the distinguished prisoners. Of course, after the horse was stolen, the General locked the stable by placing seals upon the trunks and parcels, and taking the articles under his own charge. A carpet-bag was also seen floating astern, supposed to have been thrown from Dr. GWIN'S room.

The *Orizaba* reached her anchorage at Panama at 5½ A. M. yesterday morning, but the tide being too far out to enable Capt. PEARSON to land his muskets before night, the passengers were mostly kept on board. After breakfast, the news of the arrest having reached the shore, Mr. RAN RUNELS, of Texas, who has just vacated the office of United States Consul at Chinandega, Nicaragua, and Mr. THEO. J. DE SAHLA, of Tennessee, late United States Vice-Consul at Panama, applied to the authorities for the arrest of Gen. SUMNER, charged with restraining the liberty of Dr. GWIN, and with intent to forcibly carry him out of New-Granada, in contempt of her sovereignty, and in violation of her territory. The Governor immediately instituted an inquiry, and finding the facts to be as charged, issued orders to the Chief of Police, and to the commander of the military force, to prevent any such procedures. Fifty or sixty men were accordingly guarding the landing-place all day yesterday, while the Governor, Gen. HERRAN, and the United States Consul, were endeavoring to negotiate. However, all diplomacy was futile, as Gen. SUMNER shut off further argument by declaring that he must take the prisoners across the Isthmus, and leave his Government to settle matters of violated sovereignty, &c. This morning, at 6 o'clock, the prisoners were landed under a strong guard of United States soldiers, and placed in the cars, without any military resistance on the part of the Panama authorities, they having only 275 men in the place, while Gen. SUMNER had 466, armed with Minié guns. The Governor, however, strongly protested against the action of Gen. SUMNER, as well in violating the territory by the violent transportation of prisoners across it, as by landing and placing in a warlike attitude armed men on the soil.

The doctor and his companions took passage only to Panama, from San Francisco. It is understood they intended to go from Aspinwall to Havana, *viâ* St. Thomas, in the hope of reaching New-Orleans. It is also reported here that the United States Consul at Panama protested against the action of Gen. SUMNER. Another report says he assented cordially to the course pursued. Both can't be right.

The prisoners reached Aspinwall at 10 o'clock this morning. On getting out from the train they were marched through close ranks of soldiers, drawn up on both sides of the track, preceded and followed by armed men.

THE CHAMPION'S PASSENGERS.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF SENATOR GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM AND J. LANCASTER BRENT.

The steamer *Champion* had on board five companies of the Third Artillery (regulars) and three companies belonging to the Sixth Infantry. The following are the names of the officers: Lieut.-Col. CHAS. S. MERCHANT, Commanding; Adjutant, Lawrence Kipp; Quartermaster, E. V. Warner; Surgeon, Dr. J. J. Milham; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Herndon. Company C—Lieut.-Commanding, La Rhett Livingston; Company G—Lieut.-Commanding, George B. Dandy; Company H—Capt. Joseph H. Stewart; Company I—Capt. Judd; Company M—Capt. Winder.

These soldiers have been for some time occupying barracks at Presidio and Benicia; but better use for them occurring nearer home, their place in California is to be supplied by the militia of the State, and they will, in all probability, soon find themselves in active service somewhere about the seat of actual warfare. The troops made the passage between San Francisco and Panama on the steamship *Orizaba*.

Gen. SUMNER, late in command of the Department of the Pacific, was also on board, and, among other passengers, were Ex-Senator GWIN, Col. CALHOUN BENHAM, of South Carolina, (late United States District-Attorney of San Francisco, and notorious as a second of Judge TERRY in the duel which proved fatal to the unfortunate BRODERICK,) and J. LANCASTER BRENT, a gentleman of Southern birth and proclivities. These three persons were known to possess the strongest sympathies with secession, and their conversation on the passage so far betrayed the fact that, when within a few hours' sail of Panama, Gen. SUMNER felt himself justified in authorizing their arrest on a comprehensive charge of treason. They were accordingly placed in nominal custody, and an inspection of their baggage proved that they had not been suspected without good and efficient cause.

On arriving at Panama some friends of Senator GWIN sought to incite the native authorities to interfere in this matter and prevent the prisoners being conveyed, as such, across the neutral territory of the Isthmus. Gen. HERRAN, newly appointed Minister from the Granadian Republic to the United States, is said to have interfered, being moved to do so by certain relations of friendship that had existed between himself and Dr. GWIN, but no serious difficulty transpired, and Messrs. GWIN, BRENT and BENHAM are now safe, under strict surveillance, at the New-York Hotel—an establishment they have formerly patronized under more agreeable circumstances, and to which they expressed a desire to be taken. What will be eventually done with them is not yet ascertained. At present, though deprived of liberty, they are not subjected to any particular amount of inconvenience.

ADDITIONAL FROM PANAMA.

Particulars of the Arrest of Dr. Gwin and his Confederates — The Expedition against Ecuador.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Nov. 3—P. M.

A considerable amount of excitement has been created here to-day, owing to a very important arrest made on board the *Uncle Sam* yesterday when coming up the Bay.

It appears that Dr. WM. M. GWIN, CALHOUN BENHAM and J. BRENT, of California, were on board, and being of known secession principles, their baggage was searched, and papers compromising them with the Secessionists found on board. Gen. SUMNER, who is a passenger on board, at once issued an order for their arrest by the troops under his command.

As there was not time to land the passengers by this morning's tide, they could not be sent over until the afternoon, and meanwhile the report of the arrest of the gentlemen got currency on shore.

Some friends of Dr. GWIN, who are here at present, applied to the Governor to annul the arrests, on the ground that they were made in the waters of New-Granada, and that a foreign Government has no right to transport political prisoners over this territory.

Gen. HERRAN, who is an intimate friend of Dr. GWIN'S, also used his influence in his behalf, and the result is, that the Governor has issued an order prohibiting the conveyance of the prisoners across the Isthmus, and a large force of soldiers has been sent to the station to release them as soon as they land. I shall give you the result when it occurs.

Gen. HERRAN has decided, I learn, to proceed to Washington on this steamer.

Six o'clock P. M.—Since the foregoing matters have come to a crisis. The United States Consul went on board the *Uncle Sam*, and it has been settled that the prisoners are to be allowed to cross the Isthmus as such, and the question of future arrests to be referred to Washington.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The British steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and Callao, has just arrived. Gov. BIGLER and family are among the passengers, *en route* for San Francisco. The *Bogota* brings $240,000 in treasure.

There is little news from the coast. MEIGGS has concluded contracts with the Chili Government to finish the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad. His contracts now amount to about $10,000,000.

Business in Chili is improving.

Peru is still excited about the elections.

CASTILLA and SAN ROMAN appear to have quarreled, but the former still carries everything his own way at the total disregard of the Constitution and the laws.

The intended expedition against Ecuador and Bolivia are still talked of, but may in the end be merely a political dodge of CASTILLA for keeping up his army and navy.

The news brought to the Isthmus yesterday, by the Royal mail steamer from Carthagena, is that Bogota remains perfectly quiet under the Mosquera Government. Gen. HERRAN has come to the Isthmus, where he will remain until the next steamer, and then proceed to Washington as Minister from that country.

NEW-GRANADA.

Gen. Herran Unsuccessful in Antioquia—Defection of Gen. Carral—The Government Forces Successful in Cauca.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

I have but very little of importance to transmit by this mail. The British steamer from the South Pacific has not yet arrived, and on account of the late accident to the Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, we have nothing from the Central American States.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall late last evening and landed her mail this morning. The news from Bogota is meagre, but not unimportant. Gen. HERRAN, who went to Antioquia to endeavor to bring that State into the new pact under MOSQUERA, did not succeed in his mission. Gov. JIRALDO, who (like our Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina,) takes such judgment on the people and falsely assumes that he truly represents them, has determined upon resistance, and says he can and will bring 5,000 men into the field to fight MOSQUERA. It is understood that his opposition is of a formal nature to MOSQUERA, and that he does not object to join the new Union under another leader of the same faith. The Government, in the meantime, has occupied several important points in the State, and will soon have a sufficient force there to bring the refractory Governor to terms. The decree confiscating all goods exported from or imported to Antioquia has gone into effect. The merchants of that State, it is said, have a large amount of goods in Bogota, which will be embargoed.

Gen. CANAL, one of the principal and most energetic opponents of MOSQUERA and who has occupied a portion of the State of Santander against him, has been so pressed by the troops of the Government, that he has sent Commissioners to Bogota to arrange for laying down his arms. The defection of CANAL will have a powerful influence upon Antioquia.

Since writing the above I have conversed with a gentleman of high respectability from Bogota, who says that CANAL was defeated by GUTIERREZ, and taken prisoner. CANAL asked previously a suspension of hostilities for twenty-five days, which was refused, as it was suspected he only wished to gain time to increase his forces.

From the State of Cauca, the only other State which has a faction in arms against MOSQUERA, the news is favorable to the Government. By the British steamship *Anne* arrived at Panama, on the first, from Buenaventura, we have a report that is considered entirely reliable, that Col. VICTORIA has driven Gen. ARBOLEDA from Popayan, the Capital of the State, and that it is now reoccupied by the Government. ARBOLEDA had fled to Cali. Gen. PAYAN had a large force in Cauca, and would soon rid that State of the opponents of MOSQUERA. Capt. GALLO, who is blockading the port of Buenaventura on the part of ARBOLEDA, with a schooner and two or three launches, lately attacked that town by bombarding it and landing a force for an assault, but was repulsed. Preparations were being made to destroy his vessels.

"The United States of New-Granada" has undergone another and important transformation. We are now called "The United States of Colombia." All the States except Antioquia and Panama, who as yet have no representatives at Bogota, have voted to restore the old Colombian Confederation, and expect the assent of the other parties to it, viz.: Ecuador and Venezuela, or parts of them. Both these latter Republics have representatives at Bogota, deliberating upon the advantages and disadvantages of joining the new pact. One of the articles guarantees the freedom and protection of religious worship to all sects and persuasions.

Gen. HERRAN, who has been reappointed New-Granadian Minister to Washington, came to Aspinwall on the *Solent*, and will go to New-York on this steamer. His family will accompany him to Washington. Gen. JONES, late United States Minister to Bogota, did not arrive on the *Solent*, his successor, Judge BURTON, not having reached Bogota on the 19th October, when the mail left. The Judge only reached Honda on the 21st, having been detained on the River Magdalena on account of the steamer running on a snag. He would reach the Capital on the 27th. Señor LIMAR ARBOLEDA accompanies Gen. HERRAN as Secretary of Legation.

Bishop MEDINA, of Carthagena, came passenger on the *Solent*, having been expelled from the country by MOSQUERA.

Panama is quiet. On Sunday evening, Oct. 27, the friends of the new Government paraded the streets with music, banners, etc., and serenaded and cheered the Governor, Secretary of State, Judge CARLOS AROSEMENA, Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, and other prominent friends of the new Mosquera Government. It was only a month since that the Judge of the Superior Court threatened with fines and imprisonment any one who should shout *vivas* for MOSQUERA in the streets of Panama!

The United States sailing steam-sloop *Lancaster* is at Panama. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is daily expected there from Acapulco. The British war-ship *Tartar* is also in port. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall. Purser HENRY R. WOOLBRIDGE, of Vermont, of the *Bainbridge*, who died last steamer day, was buried on the 26th, in the Mount Hope Cemetery, near Aspinwall. Paymaster and Naval Storekeeper J. H. BILL entered upon his duties last week on the ship *Falmouth* at Aspinwall.

The steamship *Orizaba* spoke the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* off Cape St. Lucas, Oct. 27, bound to Acapulco.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* was at Mansanillo, Mexico, bound for Acapulco on the next day.

The *Orizaba* brought $400,000 to Panama from Manzanillo, for Europe.

The British steamer *Avon* is just in at Aspinwall. The Captain reports that the *Sumter* was at Barbados 22d October.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Election in Peru—Suppression of the Conspiracy in Bolivia—A Battle Between Urquiza and Mitre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The British mail steamship *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and Callao, anchored in the Bay of Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Oct. 18, and from Callao and Lima to Oct. 27. There is no news of importance.

PERU.

From Peru I learn that the votes for President, in place of Gen. CASTILLA, had not all been returned, but they foot up, so for as heard from, in favor of Gen. SAN ROMAN.

Gen. ECHENIQUE and the other persons lately expelled from Peru by Gen. CASTILLA, had reached Tulcahuano in Chili, and started for Valparaiso.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paez are to the 15th Oct. The conspiracy in favor of BELZU was extensive in its ramifications, but is suffocated. Many arrests have been made. A peace mission is to be sent to Peru.

CHILI.

This Republic is quiet. The law of amnesty in favor of political offenders had given great satisfaction, and caused great rejoicing.

Don JOSE MARIA LINARES, of Valparaiso, a very distinguished politician, was dead.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Confederates had 20,000 men in the field. Buenos Ayres, it is said, has less, and in a demoralized condition. A battle took place on the 18th of September, between URQUIZA, of the Confederates, and Gen. MITRE, of the Buenos Ayrean forces. It appears to have been a drawn battle, but reports vary. It is reported that MITRE occupies Rosario.

AFFAIRS AT VALPARAISO.

Business Prospects—Charges Against Minister Bigler—The Railway to Santiago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

There is reason to think this country may now enjoy a period of quiet. The new President has taken his seat for five years. There is little doubt he will be reelected for five years more.

Business is reviving somewhat. But during the last fortnight another heavy failure has been announced, that of NICHOLAS GATICA for $800,000.

This day, Capt. JOSEPH JANVRIN, of the brig *Townsend Jones*, is out with a letter, over his own name, in the *Mercurio* newspaper, in which he makes strong charges against Ex-Minister BIGLER and Ex-Vice-Consul RUCKMAN. He says:

"I had been wronged of my moneys, and been deceived in the most outrageous manner, both by Mr. BIGLER and by Mr. G. W. RUCKMAN, the two parties with whom I sought protection, after I abandoned the brig and cargo to the Government of Chili."

There has been some wickedness practised in this business. JANVRIN states that, "being informed that BIGLER holds some document with his (J's) name attached, written with the object of clearing him, BIGLER, from past actions in relation to the brig, he will declare that such document is false and without foundation." At the same time he avers that he has "*within a short time* been requested by Mr. BIGLER to sign a similar document. He adds: "The parties with whom I sought protection failed in accomplishing their object, which was to obtain a large sum of money."

This brig was laden with arms, belonging to one JAMES MURPHY, of New-York. Because of the close watch kept on her by the authorities in the last rebellion, the Captain threw her upon the hands of the Chilian Government. Mr. BIGLER then made a huge claim for the brig and cargo. But finding nothing could be gained in that direction, JANVRIN, by advice, turned State's evidence, and showed that arms and cartridges had been landed for the insurgents, &c. For this, report says, $10,000 were paid by the Chilian Government. JANVRIN, and a man named HOBSON, received each one-fourth of the amount, while the other two-fourths went into the hands of the two dignitaries named in the above-mentioned letter.

JANVRIN states to-day in the letter referred to that he has "proofs in writing and otherwise." So the old maxim about "honest men getting their dues when rogues fall out," may have one more exemplification.

There has been enough in this transaction, from first to last, to make every American hang his head in disgust and shame.

The railway to Santiago is now going forward under MEIGG'S contract, with most masterly activity. There is ample employment for great numbers of persons in all ranks of labor. Confidence appears to be generally felt that MEIGGS is the man who can and will accomplish the work.

Rev. NATHANIEL P. GILBERT, who was stationed last year at Callao, is now in this country. He has just gone to Santiago, and will attempt to organize a congregation there.

Rev. J. A. SWANEY, seamen's chaplain for the Chincha Islands, has been compelled to sell the hulk which he had purchased to take thither from Callao. Whether he will succeed in occupying the post at the Islands is now uncertain.

On the 2d, the American bark *Betsena* arrived from Boston.

On the 5th, the American schooner *Matthew Vasser*, 35 days from Tahiti.

On the 9th, the American bark *Hugh Birkhead*, 98 days from Baltimore.

British ship *Mendoza* sailed to-day for Liverpool.

Exchange on the United States is 16 per cent. at 90 days.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Departure of the Steamship Constitution.

The new ocean steamship *Constitution*, which has just been completed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and intended for the passenger traffic between Panama and San Francisco, leaves to-day at noon, for Boston, from her anchorage opposite Canal-street. She has been chartered by Gen. BUTLER to convey a portion of his Division from Boston to some, as yet, unknown point on the Southern Coast. Her great capacity and, at the same time, her moderate draft of water when loaded, render her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for transport service. She will probably accommodate comfortably more passengers than any ship of equal tonnage which has ever been constructed in this country. By the use of her Sewell's condenser—a patent arrangement—over 30,000 gallons of fresh water daily can be made from salt water while lying in port. Besides her wheel condenser, she has a Normanby apparatus of large condensing capacity. Her tanks hold over 20,000 gallons. The ship is 350 feet in length, over all, 45 feet breadth of beam, not including paddle-boxes; 32 feet depth of hold and 40 feet deep from upper deck. Her engines were put in at the Novelty Works, under the supervision of Mr. EVERETT, and is a master-piece of work. The walking-beam weighs 30 tons. The cylinder is 105 inches in diameter, and stroke of piston 12 feet. Diameter of air-pump 4 feet 10 inches. Stroke, 6 feet. Diameter of circulating pump 4 feet 2 inches, stroke 4 feet 9 inches. She has 4 main boilers of 32 feet length and 13 feet 3 inches in diameter. There are also 4 single return boilers of 40 inches diameter, and one auxiliary boiler to drive the donkey-engine, giving her very great boiler capacity. The diameter of shaft is 23 inches, and diameter of paddle-wheels 40 feet outside of buckets. She is in command of Capt. FLETCHER, one of the most experienced and popular of commanders, her engineer being Mr. VANDERBILT, long and favorably known in ocean steamship service. During the trial trip on Thursday the machinery worked with the greatest ease, and gave entire satisfaction. She attained 14 revolutions with 20 pounds of steam. The *Constitution* was built by WM. H. WEBB, from models and plans by Capt. SKIDDY, who superintended her construction from the laying of the keel to her launching, assisted by Capt. ALLEN MCLANE.

The Largest and Best War Maps.

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HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL,
BULL BAY,
PIKEVILLE,
CUMBERLAND GAP,
EDWARDS' FERRY,
and all other points made noted by the war, are found
PLAINLY MARKED
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NEW MAP OF THE
BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.
Specimen copies mailed, prepaid, for 25 cents.
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H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality and tint of color suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing these beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.—A SURE cure for bleeding, blind and itching piles, scrofula, salt rheum, and diseases of the skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases; if not, dealers are particularly requested to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist. No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and all druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling Shirts, knit wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Immense Stock of Sable Furs at White's, No. 216 BROADWAY, opposite St. Paul's Church, from the LARGEST FUR HOUSES in this City, which must and will be sold at a low figure to close a large consignment.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depot, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.—Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

MARRIED.

MORA—VANDERVOORT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, by Rev. C. A. Farrell, of St. Ann's, JOAQUIN M. MORA, of Cuba, to HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of P. H. Vandervoort, Esq.

CARDENAS—WEBSTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 14, AMBROSIO DE CARDENAS Y ROMERO, of Havana, Cuba, to JOSEPHINE O. B., daughter of Daniel A. Webster, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BIRD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM E. BIRD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 East 19th-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DOUGHTY.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 15, JANE REBECCA, wife of Samuel G. Doughty, and daughter of the late Richard P. Hart, of Troy, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, at Troy, for interment.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, suddenly, JOHN KENNEDY, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 113 West 29th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

FORBES.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert Squires, Esq., JOHN G. FORBES, aged 63 years.

His remains will be taken to Syracuse, N. Y., for interment.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 15, DUNCAN THOMSON, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 95 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 491 Greenwich-st., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—On Friday afternoon, Nov. 15, CHARLES H. SEAMAN, Hurl-Gate Pilot.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning papers.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, EUPHEMIA S., daughter of Isaac and Mary R. Hyde, aged 9 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clark and Henry sts.

BARROWS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, GODREY, infant son of William H. and Fanny R. Barrows, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 476 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2½ P. M.

COIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 14, ALONZO DE WOLF COIT, son of William A. Coit, aged 30 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 366 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DELMONICO.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 15, at her residence in Delmonico-place, Mrs. CATHARINE DELMONICO, widow of the late Peter A. Delmonico, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUST.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 15, JOHN RUST, Jr., in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, EDMUND A. PRICE, infant son of HENRY and ELIZA PRICE, aged 7 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 158 Clermont-av.

WHITNEY.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 14, WILLIAM A. WHITNEY, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his residence, No. 98 2d-st., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

PETTIT.—In Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, JENNETTE A., wife of John Pettit, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Hempstead, L. I., without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—In Vienna, Austria, on Saturday, Oct. 26, CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, son of the late Francis Griffin, of New-York, in the 23d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 595.—NOV. 15, 1861.
7, 53, 44, 56, 39, 13, 75, 74, 77, 33, 70, 67, 32.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 596.—NOV. 15, 1861.
74, 22, 31, 63, 9, 17, 1, 41, 18, 32, 27, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

FROM CANADA.

The Great Storm in the St. Lawrence—A Yankee Captain Runs into a Ship Supposed to have Arms on Board for the C. S. A.—The Intercolonial Railroad—Secessionists and Steamers in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

The storm of last week, from which the American armada seems to have so providentially escaped, has done a great deal of damage on the St. Lawrence, of which we only received news yesterday. Six ships and eleven schooners are known to have foundered in the Gulf, and on one of these wrecks fifteen lives were lost. This was on the *Ancient Mariner*, Capt. JOHNSON, from Montreal for London, with a cargo of wheat and flour. The *Aurora* is the only other lost ship whose name we know.

A very extraordinary story is told by the crew of the *Storm King*, of Glasgow, a vessel which arrived here yesterday morning. Her log shows that, on the 15th of October, she was run into, designedly, while in the Irish Channel, on her way from Liverpool to Quebec, by the American ship *Portsmouth*. She was first struck amidships, and then again just in front of the mainmast shrouds, doing considerable damage to her bulwarks. The *Portsmouth* did not seem to be much damaged. After the collision no communication was had between the ships, but the crew of the *Storm King* imagine that the American ship ran into them with the intention of sinking them, mistaking their ship for another of the same name which left Liverpool for the Southern States, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. The story seems to me unlikely, but there is some mystery about the affair, which will only be cleared up when we hear from the *Portsmouth*. At any rate, it seems that a *Storm King* did leave Liverpool with warlike stores for the C. S. A.

Three vessels have lately came into port with warlike stores for the British Government. One of them, the *Conway*, from London, had *fifteen thousand five hundred* barrels of gunpowder on board. The *Great Britain* brought the largest cargo of warstuffs ever landed here. The *Ealing Grove* also brought a lot, and the steamship *Jura* landed a quantity of stores for our garrison. The soldiers have been kept busy hauling guns and ammunition up the hill into the citadel. In a few days, however, our harbor will be closed by ice—the first good fall of snow happened yesterday—and then Quebec, and, indeed, the whole of Canada, will be dependent on Portland, Boston and New-York as seaports.

It is to get a railroad all through British Territory to the Atlantic that the Intercolonial Line from Halifax to Quebec is projected. HON. MR. VAN ROUGHNEL, from the Province, Hon. Mr. HOWE, from Nova Scotia, and Hon. Mr. KELLY, from New-Brunswick, have just gone to England to endeavor to get the British Government to offer a guarantee of £60,000 per annum for the construction of the work. The prevailing impression here is, that the British Government will grant the subsidy, not so much to make the Colonies independent of the States, as to assist the English shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose property would be benefited, Mr. WATKIN, the managing Commissioner, thinks, 20 per cent. by the construction of the extension to Halifax.

That, however, is in the future. It will be pleasing for your readers to reflect that from the 23d inst., for five months to come, there will be no necessity for Mr. SEWARD's agents watching the Canadian frontier to prevent secessionists slipping out and in, as they undoubtedly have been in the habit of doing. Mr. WARD, you may remember, late your Minister to China, is the most distinguished Southern emissary who has come this way that I know of. He and two friends managed to make their way up the Mississippi Valley and across into Canada, in spite of the vigilance of the Government agents. They had letters to influential people, bankers and others, in London, from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mr. STEPHENS, and others. At least as they said, but, curiously enough, *the letters were not signed*; they said as a precautionaty measure to prevent any legal evidence from being made available against them if they had been caught. They left here a month ago. We have very few secessionists here now; the climate being too cold for Southern constitutions. There are a great many in the cities west of this.

Lord MONCK, our new Governor-General, is making himself very popular—one really hardly knows how. He and Lady MONCK are holding *levées* and drawing-rooms, and keeping up a vice-regal court in style.

THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Third Lecture of Francis Lieber, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in Columbia College.

Having examined the opinions entertained against war in a historical point of view, I propose now to examine the chief objections to war as to their intrinsic merit.

As to a definition of war, it will suffice for the present if I say that war is a protracted state of hostility between large masses. This is an absolute definition. I cannot say how long the hostility must be continued, or how large the masses, but you do not call, except figuratively, any hostility between two families, or a riot in the street, or where the numbers are very inferior, a war.

Now, as to the objections in point of political economy, of religion, and of morality.

FIRST—OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

DR. FRANKLIN says, in some passage of his works, never have people gained as much by any war as they have lost by the expenses of the war, therefore war was foolish and should be done away with. But Dr. FRANKLIN generalized too quickly from the war which had just passed, because, will it be maintained that wars in point of wealth are never productive? I do not belong to that class of men who maintain that war, in point of wealth, is by no means necessarily a destructive thing. Senator MCDUFFIE maintained that if all the materials used for war were produced within our own country, so that the money paid for these articles returned again to the people, there was no loss. The London *Times*, some ten years ago, maintained that the increase of the army was no loss of wealth, because it was paid by British money, and the money returned again to the people. So, within a short time, one of our leading papers maintained that it was useless to maintain that our war was ruinous, because it sets so much industry in motion. Now this betrays ignorance of the first principles of political economy. I do not think that a just war is not destructive of wealth, for every dollar given for war is unproductively swallowed up as to immediate production.

In addition to this I would maintain:

First—That wealth, though of the greatest importance, is not the chief end of the State; that there is no meaner society than that which exists exclusively for the acquisition of wealth; justice, freedom and right, and many other things, stand above wealth; so it does not follow that wars must be abandoned because they are destructive to wealth.

Second—That war may be considered in the same way with regard to wealth as ministers and judges of the courts; they are not directly productive of wealth, yet are aids in the production. They give security, and security advances value. There are four factors of wealth—industry, frugality, security and intercommunication—and without security wealth cannot increase. No country suffers more than one that allows continual insult to be put upon it by foreign Powers.

Third—But history shows us that, almost without exception, civil liberty and wealth have gone hand in hand. It was so in England, in the Netherlands, and in the Middle Ages. Look at Greece. The Greeks were not only great writers, financiers, artists, poets, historians, but they were great merchants; because liberty develops a self-reliant spirit, and allows it to act in different regions. Now, liberty cannot afford to sheathe the sword for ever, for it would soon cease to be free. Asiatic despotism would soon come and put a stop to commercial activity, mental and physical

SECOND—AS TO RELIGION.

As to this I can only say, as an interesting historical fact, that all the fathers of the Church who have treated on the subject, defended and justified war. Now these fathers lived at a time when the world was filled with the horrors of continual bloodshed, and in order to find some spot of peace established convents, yet all justified war—St. Augustine especially. So a majority of the Christian teachers at the present day are for the legality of a just war—the necessity of repairing to the sword when nothing else will do, to protect our rights against conquest, or against tyranny.

THIRD—MORALITY.

We are told that war is immoral, because it acts without moral means. Now, a thing may be mechanical and not immoral on this ground. A dinner is unethical, yet it is not immoral in its character on this ground. The question about war is only a subdivision of the more comprehensive question whether we are to use force at all or not. KANT says it is wrong, because it does not appeal to reason. When the constable catches a man in the act, and applies the stick to his head, although it is an application to his intellect in one sense, it is not an appeal to his reason. KANT says war does not convince. War is not commenced for this, it is to protect. When a man attacks me and I shoot him, I do not do it to convince him. The defenders of war sometimes fall into an error by appealing to the duty to decide which side is right or wrong by the victory. They compare it to a duel. It is not a duel. Victory is not always on the side of right. The Bible has passages enough that God does not give victory necessarily to the right side. You will find these passages collected in a little pamphlet published in the time of CROMWELL, and lately republished here. We want to defend ourselves. If a man tries to break into my house I try to get him out, but this does not decide who is right or wrong by an appeal to the Almighty to decide. It comes to this, if physical force is never justifiable, then war, of course, is not advisable.

It is not pleasant to talk of these things which are so clear, but we must analyze them, so we can stand on good ground in our further discussions.

Now when we come to survey the whole field of history, can we say that wars have always done injury to civilization? I will mention a few battles. The first one I will mention is the battle of Marathon, about 490 years B.C. Dr. LIEBER spoke of the condition of Greece at this time, and the fact of the Persians confusing right and left, when they attacked Greece, the only civilized portion almost in Europe, and remarked that had Persia been victorious, Greece would have formed a mere province of Persia. Look at the map or globe and imagine the part uncolored, and you will see that there is no geographical reason why Europe should not form a mere appendix to Asia. Now the vast difference between the two is from the fact that the Persians were not victorious.

Take the battle of Sena, when the brother of HANIBAL came to sweep over Italy. If the Romans had not gained that battle, the Carthagenians with their African civilization would have swept over Italy, and Rome would have been beaten down, and I believe that, though Rome has committed many crimes, it has been in the hands of Providence one of the great means of promoting civilization. If the Carthagenians had not been beaten we should have had no Roman civilization, no Roman literature, no Roman law, and no Europe dotted all over with Roman cities.

Take a third battle—Tours, at the beginning of the Eighth Century. The Saracens had possessed themselves of Spain, and were marching victoriously in to Gaul, and if they had not been defeated at Tours, our civilization would have been beaten down, and Gaul would have been Saracenic.

Look at the battle of Lepanto, 1571: all Christianity would have failed if Don JUAN had not been victorious.

Look at the battle of Leipsic, 1813. It is said by some that it would have been better if NAPOLEON had been victorious; but if he had been, self-government would have been extirpated; despotism would have been established over the whole of Europe. NAPOLEON always said: "Everything for the people; nothing by the people." If he had been victorious, liberty would have been pressed back to England and would not have been heard of for a long time.

What would have become of us if England under WILLIAM III. had not made a bold stand against LOUIS XIV. by arms? The idea of representative government would have been extinguished from all Europe. I will mention one of the most striking illustrations of modern times.

Count CAVOUR said in one of his speeches, that there are always very few ideas that can be seized upon by all classes; we often lost those ideas we ought to seize upon with all our might, because they are the very things to raise a nation. He spoke of the nationality of Italy; there was nothing so well calculated to raise the whole Italian mind from a very depressed state as the idea of its nationality. The most striking instance of this is found in the case of Prussia and Germany. There is no one who doubts but that Germany, and especially Prussia, come in for a fair share in the promotion of our general civilization, and Prussia prepared for the struggle in times of utmost distress. NAPOLEON left Prussia in a most crippled state, after the peace in 1806. She could only keep an army of 40,000 men on foot. She nobly prepared for the great day—abolished serfdom, and established the great school-system which has served as a model for other nations. WILLIAM III. said, when it was proposed to establish the University at Berlin, "Yes, that is right; in order to raise the highest intellectual life in the nation and resuscitate nationality, the more we are physically crippled the more we should cultivate the intellect of the people." This was noble for any one. They had every man drill for a few months, and then only do camp duty twice in a year. When the time came for Prussia to rise, she put 250,000 men in the field—everyone went. I remember, when but a small boy, the University building was entirely vacant—all the students and professors had gone.

May we not hope that a similar result may be produced by our war; for I suppose we must acknowledge that we had more and more approached a state of things in which wealth was almost exclusively pursued. Earnestness, character, and a true desire of promoting the most sacred interests of mankind, had gradually receded into the background. We had learned almost to value wealth as the highest object to be obtained on this earth. We may hope that this war, carried on for such great principles, for such great and noble ideas, will not remain without a moral effect upon ourselves.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of a Trustee for the Insolvency of His Corporation—Insurance After Insolvency.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

David Ogden vs. *Samuel A. Rollo.*—This was an action to make the defendant liable for a loss suffered by the plaintiff in consequence of the insolvency of an insurance company, of which the defendant was a trustee, the complaint alleging that it was by reason of certain wrongful acts committed or allowed by the defendant, that the corporation became insolvent and irresponsible. The complaint did not allege that the plaintiff was a creditor of the corporation at the time the wrongful acts complained of were committed, but that he became a creditor subsequently thereto.

The defendant demurred, but the Court sustained the plaintiff's pleading. Appeal was then taken to this branch of the Court, which resulted in the following opinions:

SUTHERLAND J.—The complaint purports to contain two causes of action. The first, second, third, fourth and fifth clauses of the complaint contain the first alleged cause of action, and the sixth clause the second alleged cause of action.

I think there is a fatal mistake in both counts, or in stating both alleged causes of action, in this; that it is not alleged, nor does it appear that the plaintiff was a creditor of the corporation at the time the wrongful acts and violations of law complained of are alleged to have been done or committed.

The theory of both counts is, that the wrongful acts complained of caused the insolvency of the corporation, and that the plaintiff became a creditor after such insolvency had been so caused, and that he has sustained loss by reason of such insolvency.

The first count alleges that the unlawful acts were committed, or suffered, between the 15th of September, 1855, and the 1st day of July, 1856; and that such acts caused the insolvency of the corporation prior to said 1st day of July; and that the plaintiff is, and was, on the 1st day of July, 1856, a creditor of said corporation.

The second count alleges that the insolvency of the corporation was caused by certain wrongful acts of the defendants, in conjunction with other trustees; but it also alleges that the corporation was insolvent when the plaintiff's vessels were insured, and when the corporation became liable to the plaintiff on said insurance for a loss.

The theory of the whole complaint is that the certain wrongful acts done, permitted or suffered by the defendant as a trustee in conjunction with the other trustees, between certain dates named, caused the insolvency of the Corporation, and that the plaintiff became a creditor of the Corporation while it was so insolvent: and he really claims to recover for a loss sudered because he gave credit to, or because an insurer in an insolvent Company. If the Corporation was insolvent when he insured, or became a creditor on a loss, or otherwise, it is plain to me that he must charge his loss to the insolvency, and not to the wrongful acts complained of, which caused the insolvency. Not being a creditor when the wrongful acts were committed, or suffered, he cannot be said to have been directly injured by them. The loss or injury he complains of is too remote to be charged to the wrongful acts complained of.

Without examining any other point raised by the defendant's demurrer, I think the judgment below should be reversed, and that the defendant should have judgment on the demurrer, with liberty to the plaintiff to amend his complaint in twenty days, on payment of costs.

LEONARD, J.—I do not concur as to second count.

The defendant's acts caused an insolvency. He was a trustee. The averment of these facts supersedes the necessity to aver the defendant's knowledge of the insolvency.

After the commission of these acts, causing insolvency, while he was a trustee, the public and the plaintiff being ignorant of the insolvency, the defendant suffered the Company, through its officers, to hold itself out as solvent, and caused the plaintiff to receive and rely on its contract of indemnity, whereby an injury was sustained.

The second count is sufficient as an action on the case.

I concur as to the first count. The party complaining must be a creditor, or lose a contract on which he may become a creditor, when the violations of law complained of, occur. The first count is defective in not so alleging.

Interesting to Insurers—Renewal Policies.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Clerke, P. J.

John H. Foot vs. *The North Western Insurance Company.*—A verdict was recovered in February, against the defendants, upon a renewal policy, to which they interposed the defence that they did not receive or indorse on the new policy, notice of other insurances on the property at the time of the renewal. The original policy, however, contained a note of the other insurances, and there was testimony that the Company was again notified, and requested to indorse the other insurances on the renewal policy when they issued it, and took the premium, but it was not done. The Clerk entered judgment upon the verdict. It appears that a judgment had been recovered in December, 1857, against the Company on this policy, which was opened so far as to let the Company come in and defend, upon giving a bond with sureties, and permitting the judgment and execution to stand to secure the plaintiff. The plaintiff moved to set aside the second judgment as irregular and a nullity, and claims that his remedy was on the original judgment, upon which it would be too late for the Company to appeal. The Court sustained the second judgment, in so far that the Company might appeal from it. No case having been filed, the General Term dismissed the appeal in September and declared it abandoned. The defendants moved at Special Term for relief; a question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the Special Term to modify the order of the General Term, which was to-day heard by the General Term, who held that it was within the jurisdiction of the Special Term to hear and determine the application.

Tom R. Curtis, for plaintiff; *J. Neilson, for defendants.*

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the jury in the case of Caroline Greene, indicted for grand larceny, returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Connolly, 29 years, native of England, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of a crony named Horatio N. Cooper of a pair of spectacles valued at $1. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned to 12 o'clock M. today.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Allen.

Read et al. vs. *Decker.*—Order denied; American Exchange Bank enjoined from paying to any person until further order.

Flanders vs. *Flanders.*—Motion denied without costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Levy vs. *Robinson.*—The motion is denied: first, because from the affidavits I do not think the action can be tried in an hour; and, secondly, because it is not proper to renew a motion on an *ex parte* order giving leave to do so. It should be a motion after notice.

Gerberding vs. *Gerberding.*—Divorce granted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *City of New-York* and *Borussia*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—LETTER AND REMITTANCES RECEIVED. If you will name any other place, I shall be pleased to accept your invitation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER.

A BRIDE PLATE.

Our fair readers, who are nuptially inclined, have presented to them in our fashion-plate for this month an agreeable variety from which to choose an elegant and fashionable bridal attire. At a very great expense and trouble we have obtained, the first in this country, this splendid assemblage of nuptial garments. Our exertions, we are assured, will be appreciated by our fair subscribers.

In presenting this plate we do it in the full consciousness that nothing equal to it has ever been published in Paris or London, and nothing approaching it in this country. Six full length figures in one plate, forming a pretty picture; not a mere fashion-plate of figures to place a dress upon, but as much a subject engraving as any published in the book.

FASHION-PLATES FOR 1862.

These splendid Fashion-plates will be continued during the year 1862. Double plate fashions, containing from five to seven figures, each plate alone being worth the price of the book.

For sale by all the dealers.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Bac dolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, wishes to exchange French or classical lessons for English ones; no objection to a country place where a comfortable home can be obtained for the Winter on reasonable terms. Address, with full particulars, E. JOEL, care of Joy, Coe & Co., New-York.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS,—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City. The best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, (salary the least consideration,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributer, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent men of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 Albany, New-York.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA College, N. Y., desires a situation as teacher in a private or other school. Will give instruction in all studies required of students for admission to college. Compensation moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE tutor, accustomed to teaching in best City families, awaits an engagement. Instruction in Classics, Modern Languages and Mathematics. Highest references furnished. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, desires an engagement in a family or school, for a few hours daily, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address TEACHER, No. 154 West 43d-st.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-England College, an experienced teacher, desires to teach two or three hours a day, in a family or school. Address J. A. B., Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3¾ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

LESSONS OF THE WAR.—REV. B. PETERS proposes four discourses "On the Lessons suggested by the unhappy condition of our Country," as follows: *The Lesson of Economy—of Patience—of Confidence in our Rulers—of Self-Sacrifice*, as illustrated by the heroes who fall in defence of our institutions. The first discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, in the Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN the Methodist Church, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, on the *xv. Chap. of Rev. in Connection with the Millenial Reign of Christ and His Saints in the Clouds of Heaven, and the Executive Judgment of the World*, by P. CANNON. A large oil-painting will be used on the occasion. Admission free.

FUNERAL SERMON.—REV. JAS. L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the death of LIZZIE THOMPSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M. TO-MORROW MORNING, at the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The friends of the family and the public are invited to attend. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING, with reference to supplying the soldiers with Scriptures, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Baptist Church, corner of Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the American and Foreign Bible Society. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, and others, will participate, and a collection will be taken.

REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M., WILL (D. V.,) preach TO-MORROW FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock, on the Epistle to the Angel of the Church of Sardis, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Second Coming of Christ and the Millennium*. Church—the Fourth Associate Reformed, corner of Thompson and Houston sts.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youth's Burman Bible and School Society will be held in the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. H. G. WESTON, LEWIS B. REED, Jr., Esq., and Rev. J. W. SARLES, of Brooklyn. Singing by the children, under the direction of Prof. James Alden.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, will preach in his Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Sunday School meeting every Thursday evening.

"THE KING OF THE NORTH SHALL COME AGAINST THEM WITH MANY SHIPS."—Daniel xi., 40. The above will be the text of the Sunday evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, HISTORICAL Society Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, will consider the question, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock—*What have we Reason to Believe will be the Nature of Our Employments in the Future State?* Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Mysteries of Religion*. Lecture on Wednesday evening, and prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Dr. C. A. BUCKBEE will preach in the MORNING, and URBAN C. BREWER, pastor, in the EVENING. SUBJECT—Evening, *The Man who Made Excuses*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FRASER. At 3 P. M. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach a sermon to the Sabbath School. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, WHO IS soon to appear, declared that His coming should be preceded by his messenger Elias. That messenger has already been sent, and will preach the great truths of the Judgment Dispensation, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

REV. J. S. INSKIP, CHAPLAIN OF THE Fourteenth Regiment, who has recently returned from camp, will preach in the 1st-place M. E. Church, South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. E. GLOVER. The public are cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Holiness meeting TUESDAY. Preaching WEDNESDAY, and Prayer Meeting FRIDAY EVENINGS. All are welcome.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach on SUNDAY, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, lately worshiping at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service to-morrow.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH.—REV. G. J. GEER will repeat his sermon on *Thoroughness in Religion*, by request, in St. Timothy's Church, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A special collection towards clearing off the floating debt of the Parish will be made.

REV. DR. CAHILL WILL LECTURE IN St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Is Salvation Possible Out of the Catholic Church.* Tickets, 50 cents each; can be had at the door.

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF SER-MONS in behalf of the Charity Fund of the "P. E. Brotherhood," will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING next, by Rev. Dr. MORTON, of Philadelphia, in Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 38th-st.

"ARE WE TO UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE JUST AS IT READS?"—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Rev. B. PETERS will preach in the morning.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM—DANIEL MILTON, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God, will lecture at the foot of 11th-st., E. R., TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 2½ o'clock. Native Americans, come.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited; seats free. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. T. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEW LESSONS FROM OLD LETTERS,—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will deliver the concluding Lecture of this course, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (corner of 31st-st.,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching as usual in the MORNING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *The Higher Influence of Disembodied Spirits over the Phenomena of Nature.*

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Divine service will be held regularly every SABBATH AFTERNOON, in the Chapel, at 3½ o'clock. Preacher on SABBATH, 17th inst., Rev. JOHN W. LINDSAY.

"THE WORLD MOVES."—A THIRD DIS-course on this subject at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY V. VOORHIES IS EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH—41st-st., near 6th-av. Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH in the Chapel in King-st., west of Hudson-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Mr. HAYWARD at 3 P. M. Come and hear him.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the Hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. Subject for to-morrow—*Liberty Through Truth.*

TO-MORROW EVENING, (SUNDAY,) AT 7½ o'clock, Hon. Judge EDMONDS will lecture at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., N. Y.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, in Dodworth's Studio Building, corne of 5th-av. and 25th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

500 ENTERPRISING AGENTS WANTED To sell Downer's Patent Hemmer and Shield, for hand-sewing. Indispensable to every lady. It is very salable—being entirely new, useful and cheap. Profits very large. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—AN INTEREST in a new patent, guaranteed to reduce working expenses on railroads 5 per cent. Apply, by letter or personally, between 1 and 3 o'clock, to ANDREW MACNAIR, No. 54 Pine-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to assist with the washing and iron

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TICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a eral Banking business, and in connection therewith, attend to the collection of commercial paper in all ble points throughout the West. Collections in in- tants will be at the risk of owners, care being used ing the most reliable medium.
ico, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
ring to the above, we are prepared to draw, pur- and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms. o purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and fts and credits upon the various branches of the of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORT. AGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet ex- for twenty years, are requested to present their without delay, at the office of the Company, at the Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to ex- ll receive par and interest for their bonds, from e are willing to extend them, on presenting said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of k, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of er.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., e surplus profits of the Company, payable to the lders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COU- ons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjust- Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1861.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., paya- and after the 1st day of December. The transfer will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

ELECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. laims on any of the Departments, Quarter- accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. oted with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock; also, $2,000 Bank Stock. Address, stating price. J. E., No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURN- ished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 7 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY
D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, &c., BROADWAY, 1st. and 7th-av., under the Broadway Hotel; also, and store No. 285 8th-av.; also, dwellings No. 208 1st-st., No. 687 Hudson-st., No. 354 West 35th-st., several others in 14th, 22d, 44th, and other streets, parts of houses at reduced rents. J. & W. DEN- 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 P. M.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.— large and well-lighted room in a central location, the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business the room and a good light; possession can be had Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near , Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 332 Williamsburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—A three-story house, with gas and water, cheap; story cottage; also house and garden, 2d floor and tenement, 7 rooms, rent only $12 50 a month. Ap- 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern ments. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & No. 27 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOK- a full three-story house, having every modern ovement and in superior order; will be let low. Ap- to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 183 WASHINGTON- between Fulton and Dey sts.; possession Imme- Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Mills, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 200 feet by 45 feet: 200 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT FINE grocery store and lot No. 58 Water-st.; a first-rate location; $5,000 in good real or personal is wanted for the above. Apply to the owner, at Water-st., for three days, from 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING 19 West Washington-place; has just been put in order throughout; has all the modern improve- and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM WESTERN LANDS—Several first-class dwell- good location, well let, and some good store proper- Full particulars at No. 2 Montague-place, Brook- JOHN BRAINERD.

ANY OWNER OF A GOOD HOUSE IN A able neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts., wishing to exchange for one less expensive, or for vacant lots, may address, for one week, H. J. W., Box No. 15 Madison-square Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a nely furnished house. Situation preferred be- Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Ad- A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 ay.

A FAMILY CONSISTING OF FOUR PER- S wish to rent a furnished floor in a private fam six months or more, between 3d and 6th avs. and 40th sts. Address HAMILTON, Broadway Post- ending terms.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES SALU- riously situated, two miles from railway terminus and boat landing, Port Monmouth, N. J. Farm has good , barn, all requisite out-buildings, fencing and bundance of fruit. Price $5,000; half cash. Also, thirty acres of improved land for building, at $100 per acre, at place. Fever and ague unknown. Apply to S. EBBETT, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 21.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Seneca Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings ex- cellent, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illi- nois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR- nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New- k, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LO- gan Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at market prices from yard, 50 cents less from boats; Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house coal, of first qualities, at current rates.
HENRY REEVES,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN AMITY-ST., ON FRIDAY EVENING, A GOLD WATCH. $25 will be paid on returning M. TAYLOR, No. 334 Broadway.

OAK SOLE LEATHER.—12,000 sides oak-tanned Sole Leather, 3,000 sides cropped Sole Leather, of Pau- kill and Analomink tanneries, for sale by SMITH Jr., No. 103 Gold-st., corner of Frankfort.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
IMPORTANT TO BOOK BUYERS.
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, AT 9 O'CLOCK, and four following days at same hour,
GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,
will be commenced as above stated. The catalogue is now ready and may be had on application. It includes very large contributions of ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising new and valuable works in all the various departments; many of them are elegantly illustrated and superbly bound, just received from the London publishers, consigned expressly for this sale. Also, extensive consignments of Standard AMERICAN BOOKS, from many of the leading houses, embracing a large variety of choice works in rich and substantial bindings, and new miscellaneous publications, including profusely embellished and richly bound books, suited to the holiday season, &c. All new, fresh and perfect stock. Also, an invoice of imported Perfumery and Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
To be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, in lots to suit purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT STATUARY, MARBLE VASES, AND BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, VASES, &c.
By order of Messrs. P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.
At the salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of fine statuary, groups and figures, Bardiglio and Sienna vases, large Hebe do., Tazzas, Urns, and a large variety of beautiful marble goods,
ALSO,
Superb bronze, marble and gilt clocks, bronze groups, &c.,
PARISIAN CHINA VASES,
and many other costly and
BEAUTIFUL GOODS.
The whole to be sold without any reserve whatever.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, Library and Office Furniture.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; parlor secretaries, canterburies, etageres, work tables, centre and fancy tables, secretary and library bookcases, armoir-a-glace, double-door wardrobes, library suites, chamber suites in rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; dining room suites, buffets, extension tables, chairs, lounges, centre and fancy tables, hall-stands, tables and chairs, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Making a very elegant and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, which is well worthy the notice of buyers. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late M. Lynch Lawrence, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, 7 very fast, one pair cost $2,400; some farm-horses, 2 yoke of cattle, 2 bulls, 7 good cows, several heifers and calves, pigs, poultry, &c.; a large quantity of hay, oats, corn, &c., and farming utensils, &c. The horses, &c., will be sold immediately after lunch; parties taking the 11:15 train will be in time for the sale of them. The Harlem Railroad trains leave 42d-st. and 26th-st. 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Parties can obtain conveyances at Williams Bridge, of John Morrison. The sale will be continued daily, if not rainy, till all is sold, and will close each day at 3 o'clock, P. M., to give time to those who wish to take the 5 o'clock train to New-York.
N. B.—The sale of the books and wines will be in a few days, of which due notice will be given. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Catalogues at the autioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or BOWNE BROS., Westchester.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, MONDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms No 35 Nassau-st.,
LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT'S ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of horses, pony Rockaway, harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c.,
among which is a
SPLENDID GRAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle, of great endurance and good action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE,
6 years old, 16½ hands high, of fine style, sound and kind. Also,
A FINE BLOOD BAY HORSE,
7 years old, 16 hands high, of good style and action, sound and kind.
These horses are all of high cost and first-rate animals. They have been used alternately, all three driving each with the other perfectly well in double harness, and equally so in single. The black horse is an excellent saddle horse—has been used as Col. Scott's charger—of fine style and action. Also,
A BEAUTIFUL BAY PONY,
8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, has been used altogether as a saddle pony; is very valuable for ladies or children.
Also, a Rockaway carriage in good order; together with double harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., all of which is to be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, NOV. 16, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.
ALSO,
Patent laundry range and boilers, with hot water pipes complete. Also, large patent furnace for heating irons; washing machines, tubs, cooking stoves, store, office and parlor do. Also, a large lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of elegant household furniture and fine modern oil-paintings, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., made by Marcotte; also, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, dinner and tea sets, &c. Among the paintings will be found works by the following English and American artists, viz.: Courbould de Vesser, Herring, Morrison, Creswick, Orvidor, Arnfield, Walters, Wm. Thayer, J. Taylor, Van Willis, Jackson and others. Also, a large gallery picture, Scriptural subject of Ruth and Boas, life size, painted by the celebrated English artist, R. Westall, R. A.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables, wardrobes, pier and other glasses, hair and other mattresses, oil-cloths, chandelier, stoves, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, rugs, kitchen-furniture, cutlery, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 7 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 8, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 7, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 23, 11¾ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light. To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of loadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itchingor Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW against FRANCISCO DE ATAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of ATAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL *vs.* The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY B. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B. Hooe and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackler, Frederick L. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief. (com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.
D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.
The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1861.
ALSO, D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Patent laundry range and boilers, with hot water pipes complete. Also, large patent furnace for heating irons; washing machines, tubs, cooking stoves, store, office and parlor do. Also, a large lot of office furniture, safes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of elegant household furniture and fine modern oil-paintings, without reserve, by order of the mortgagee, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, &c., made by Marcotte; also, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, dinner and tea sets, &c. Among the paintings will be found works by the following English and American artists, viz.: Courbould de Vesser, Herring, Morrison, Creswick, Orvidor, Arnfield, Walters, Wm. Thayer, J. Taylor, Van Willis, Jackson and others. Also, a large gallery picture, Scriptural subject of Ruth and Boas, life size, painted by the celebrated English artist, R. Westall, R. A.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, extension, centre and other tables, wardrobes, pier and other glasses, hair and other mattresses, oil-cloths, chandelier, stoves, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, rugs, kitchen-furniture, cutlery, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
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Tuesday, Nov. 5, 7 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 8, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 7, 11½ A. M.
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Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 13, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 16, 7½ A. M.
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Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 23, 11¾ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light. To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
A. H. LOVE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 329 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je3-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY P. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 20,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROC

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The National Army Returning to St. Louis.

The Rebel Army Retiring to Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Friday, Nov. 15.

Since the departure of the divisions of Gens. HUNTER, POPE and STURGIS on Saturday last for Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here.

The divisions of Gens. SIGEL and ASHBOTH have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and they will march for St. Louis via Rolla in a day or two.

Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and a large number of Union men of this city and surrounding country have left and will continue to leave with the army, not willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Gen. STERLING PRICE is beginning to move with his army, numbering twenty-seven thousand men and twenty-five pieces of artillery. On Saturday morning he was marching towards Pineville, McDonald County, in the southwestern corner of the State.

BEN MCCULLOCH broke up his camp on Friday night, and the next day was marching towards Berryville, Carroll County, Ark.

A gentleman, recently a prisoner in the rebel camp, says that Gen. PRICE designs to go into Winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington County, Ark. All his rebel followers who wished to go home have already returned, and those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

GEN. HUNTER AND STAFF IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 15.

Gen. HUNTER and Staff arrived here to-night.

Sedallia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned, and sufficient provisions, stores and munitions be sent to each point for an army of 15,000 men, should necessity at any time require the presence of such a force.

The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis, and be held in readiness for movements in Kentucky, Southeast Missouri, or down the Mississippi River.

PROCLAMATION BY COL. JENNISON.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 14.

The First Kansas Cavalry, Col. JENNISON, has left here for Sedalia, Mo., to protect supply trains, and other Government property at that and neighboring points. Col. JENNISON has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pitts Counties, Mo., from which the following extracts are made:

"We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag.

For four months our armies have marched through your country; your professed friendship has been a fraud; your oaths of allegiance have been shams of perjuries; you feed the rebel army; you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union; we don't care about your past political opinions; no man will be prosecuted because he differs from us; but neutrality is impossible; if you are patriots, you must fight; if you are traitors, you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property, while all the property of Union men, and all their rights, will be religiously respected. Traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, enemies of God and man, too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the General Government. Playing war is played out, and wherever Union troops are fired upon, the answer will boom from cannon, and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the Army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road over it, and safe communication through it, no matter at what cost of rebel treasure and blood."

LATE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE BODY-GUARD PRISONERS—NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Capt. JOHN A. THOMPSON, A. D. C. on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff, accompanied by Mr. TEED, Lieut. FOSE and Sergt. CARLTON, who arrived in the city last night, left Gen. FREMONT'S camp, at Springfield, on the 2d inst., for the headquarters of Gen. PRICE, in order to effect an exchange of prisoners, and complete the arrangement for the future conduct of the war in Missouri, the terms of which will be found in another column. They reached the headquarters of the rebel army on the 4th inst., and left it on the following day, Tuesday of last week. They were escorted into the rebel camp by Capt. FAIRCHILD BAKER, of Gen. MCCULLOCH'S command, and were treated with civility and kindness by all the rebel officers with whom they came in contact.

Lieut. WM. WHITE, of the First Missouri Cavalry, was exchanged for a rebel officer of equal rank. The following of the Body Guard were released on parole: ANTON KOSKA, who was wounded; THOS. L. POTSHEN, ALVIN SHENKEL, Orderly Sergeant; RICHARD FORRESTER, Corporal; JACOB LAKY, C. L. ROSENBURG, wounded; WM. TRAUERNICHT, ROBERT LEE, JOHN ETNER, and WM. HASKET. Also the following of the Irish Dragoons: WM. WEBER, WILSON S. BOOLK, and FERDINAND GREAY. These all remain at Springfield awaiting exchange.

The rebel camp is at CASSVILLE, numbering between *fifty and sixty thousand men*, with reinforcements arriving daily from below. The army is under command of Gens. PRICE and MCCULLOCH. There is no longer any doubt about the living presence of the latter. Within two weeks at the farthest, it is thought that the rebels will make an advance on Springfield, unless Gen. HUNTER, before that time, marches out to give them battle. There is no doubt about the magnitude of their forces, and their desire to be led against Gen. HUNTER.

STILL LATER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

RETURN OF PRISONERS TO CAMP—THE REBEL CAMP—BEN. M'CULLOCH ACTUALLY SEEN, FELT, AND TALKED TO.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Nov. 8.

The ten missing members of the Body-Guard arrived here yesterday afternoon, together with three of WHITE'S Scouting Battalion. They were released on parole. The following are their names:

Body-Guard—Antoine Kosta, J. L. Pochin, Alore Schenker, Jacob Hackey, Richard Forester, Charles Pasenturg, Wm. Trowernicht, Robt. Lee, John Tiner, and Wm. Haskitt.

Of Scouting Battalion—Wm. W. Weaver and W. S. Bell, of the First Missouri, and Ferd. Grey, of the Irish Dragoons.

When first taken from Springfield, the prisoners were conveyed to Jollification, and from thence to Cassville, where they remained in the main body of PRICE'S army for about a week. They report that they were generally well treated, although perpetually annoyed by the intense curiosity of the rebel rank and file. They give some of the most ludicrous accounts of the appearance of the army. None of the men have uniforms, and their clothing is sadly rent and torn. They have but comparatively few tents. Many more were arriving from Arkansas, however. In fact, they were almost deficient. Their arms, so far as they observed, were chiefly rifles and heavy shot guns, which the men preferred to the regulation musket with bayonet. There were, however, a good many who had revolving rifles, and some carbines. While the prisoners were with PRICE, twelve pieces of cannon arrived from Memphis. They understood that they had several rifled cannon, but they themselves saw none of them. Among the persons seen by the flag of true white there were the renowned Ben McCulloch, Gens. Price and McBride, Col. McIntosh, J. W. Tucker, of the *State Journal*, and Capt. Emmet McDonald. The latter sent word to McKinstry that, at the next fight, he would have a dozen sharpshooters after him, on account of arresting his brother and putting him in the negro prison. The question of BEN MCCULLOCH'S death is put to a rest for the present, by an emphatic denial of the flag of truce, who not only saw the man alive, but shook hands and conversed with him.

The report of JOHNSON, but it was said that he was marching on St. Louis with a large force, and that he was probably in his possession by that time.

They had also circulated among them the most astonishing stories of rebel victories in Virginia; the credulity of the troops upon all topics was most surprising. The released prisoners leave for St. Louis to-day or to-morrow.

MR. DURKAR, of the firm of USDELL, PEIRSON & Co., of St. Louis, is here to-day for the purpose of procuring the remains of Messrs. ROSS and WRIGHT, of the Body Guard, who were killed in the the charge of the 25th inst. The bodies of the killed, upon this occasion, were very improperly all buried in one grave, and their removal is now a matter of considerable difficulty.

A rebel foraging party came within fifteen miles of Springfield last evening, and set fire to several haystacks belonging to Union men. A squadron of cavalry were sent after them, which has not as yet returned.

Lieut. CONNELLY, of the Irish Dragoons, who was so seriously wounded in the cavalry charge, is dead.

Several Home Guards were taken prisoners yesterday, eight or ten miles from town.

Our camp has received an accession of about one hundred negroes last night, many of them the property of Union citizens of the place, who are this morning besieging headquarters in high dudgeon. Gen. HUNTER called upon Gen. LANE for an explanation, when LANE stated that he had done all that he could to prevent it, and to ferret out the perpetrators, but in vain. LANE made a speech to his soldiers from the front of his quarters, at Major BARRET'S, the other evening. The ladies, of course, all came out to listen to the speech. When they returned, to their surprise, it was discovered that, while the General was speaking, some of his men had improved the opportunity of confiscating all the negroes of the household, some half-dozen in number. Major BARRET is one of the most prominent Secessionists of the vicinity, and is now in the rebel army.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Retreat of Zollicoffer to Cumberland Gap.

Further Particulars of the Victory at Piketon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 15.

Gen. BUELL has arrived here.

A letter to the *Journal* from Crab Orchard, says that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER retreated on Wednesday, blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap by blasting immense rocks from the hills into the roads.

GEN. NELSON'S VICOTRY AT PIKETON.

From the Lexington Observer, Nov. 12.

The following letter from Dr. B. P. DRAKE, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Mount Sterling, has just come to hand. The information it contains is in the highest degree cheering to the friends of the Union, and speaks well for our mountain forces. The bragadocio, Gen. WILLIAMS (Cerro Gordo John,) has evidently met with an inglorious defeat:

MOUNT STERLING, Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Esq.: Mr. HURST, a reliable gentleman, just from the mountains, reports, that on Friday there was an engagement this side of Piketon. The engagement was stopped by the coming on of night. Both armies laid on their arms and renewed the contest the next morning. At 10 o'clock the rebels surrendered. Their loss was 400 killed and about 2,000 prisoners. This information is considered perfectly reliable. B. P. D.

A letter from CALVIN BROCK, the *pro tem.* editor of the Mount Sterling *Whig*, dated Monday night at that place, says: "I have just received a dispatch from Prestonsburgh. It runs as follows: On Friday evening last, Gen. NELSON attacked the enemy at Piketon, Pike county—fought from 4 o'clock until night—both armies slept on their arms until next morning, when they renewed the conflict—fought until 10 o'clock—enemy whipped—their loss in killed 400—1,000 prisoners taken—balance fled to the bushes. Federal loss comparatively small. This I get at 8 o'clock tonight from a reliable man who has just arrived here from Hazel Green, who heard Gen. NELSON'S dispatch to Col. GRIGSBY read at that place."

LATEST FROM PRESTONSBURGH.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

To the Military Board:

NELSON has whipped WILLIAMS. Four hundred killed. One thousand prisoners. WILLIAMS and HAWES prisoners. This is reliable. J. W. FINNELL.

By a private letter received by a gentleman in this city, we learn that the number killed was 480, and the number of prisoners about 1,400, and among the prisoners was Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS and R. HAWES, Esq.

The following was on the post-bill received at the post-office in this city from Mount Sterling, on yesterday evening. "Huzza! NELSON has whipped out the rebels at Piketon, killing 400 and taking 2,000 prisoners. This is perfectly reliable. He got in behind the blackguards."

REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR FROM MAYSVILLE.

MAYSVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15.

Reports from headquarters, dated the 13th inst., were received this evening through reliable gentlemen, who were at Piketon. They say that our forces attacked the rebels, who were 1,000 strong and posted on a hill, killing from 60 to 90, and taking 50 prisoners. The rest scattered. Col. WILLIAMS was the first man to run.

Six of Col. MARSHALL'S men were killed and 15 wounded. His horse was shot under him.

Fifteen of Col. TYPPE'S men were wounded and nine killed.

BURNING OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NOLIN, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

There is no longer any room to doubt that a formidable fire in the rear has created confusion and alarm in BUCKNER'S camp at Bowling Green. For two or three days Camp Nevin has been full of stories about the mysterious burning of an important railroad bridge somewhere in the rear of the rebel army, but the stories were regarded as only the idlest of camp rumor. I have the best authority now, however, for saying that *the long and costly railroad bridge over the Cumberland River, just this side of Nashville, has been burned*; and that the unaccountable fact has caused extraordinary alarm and trepidation in the rebel camp at Bowling Green. "Are there enemies among us at home?" was the natural question that leaped to every man's tongue.

The moral effect of the deed will be far greater than the mere delay and inconvenience it will occasion. The latter will indeed be far from inconsiderable. It will no longer be possible to rush troops through at railroad speed from Manassas to Bowling Green. They must stop at Nashville, change cars, and be ferried across a deep river, with very inadequate means of transportation. Supplies, wagon trains, artillery, will all have to be sent across in the same way; and it is far from improbable that half the cars and engines of the road to Bowling Green were caught *in Nashville* when the bridge was burned, and that their never abundant rolling stock was therefore largely diminished. So again, in case of a rapid retreat down the road at Bowling Green, the rebel army would be checked by the river before entering Nashville, and a delay might thus be occasioned long enough to enable a rapid pursuit to come up with them.

But these are temporary, and comparatively trivial disadvantages. Far worse is the moral effect. BUCKNER can no longer feel the profound sense of security as to his base of operations that he has felt before. The rebels are startled with the apparition of danger at the very point where they had felt the most profound security. They are harassed by that most harassing conviction—that there are unknown enemies among them, that some of their brother rebels are not faithful, and that they can no longer tell whom to trust. BUCKNER may still advance, but he cannot do it with the confidence he would have felt before. He will be discouraged by smaller obstacles, be alarmed into retreat by more trifling causes.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 13.

There are almost daily arrivals in this city from the headquarters of the rebel army in Southern Kentucky, and almost daily departures from Louisville. We regret to learn, of persons who pass the Federal lines and make their way to the rebel States. Those who arrive from the South are generally bound by their oaths or honor to impart no information in reference to the numbers, disposition and purposes of the rebel troops. We are not informed as to the precise terms upon which travelers from this city for the South are permitted to depart, but our confidence in rebel honor is so shaken that we do not believe for a moment that they would hesitate to violate their solemn oaths, or to disregard a pledge of honor however deliberately made. Now and then, however, a loyal man who has evaded the obligation of secrecy ordinarily enforced by the rebel authorities, breaks through the Confederate lines and makes his way to Louisville. From such sources we sometimes gain reliable information as to the movements and designs of the rebels. A gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday last, who was perfectly free to disclose such information as he possessed, and we have had the satisfaction to converse with him.

The gentleman alluded to has spent considerable time in Bowling Green, and has mingled somewhat with the rebel authorities in that vicinity. He is a gentleman of intelligence, too, and close observation, and any statement that he may make may be regarded as free from the color of exaggeration.

He informs us that the advance of the rebel army on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is at Rocky Hill, nine miles above Bowling Green, and the largest estimate he makes of the force there is two thousand. The extent of the fortifications and defences at Bowling Green have been exaggerated. There are but three batteries there, and he does not deem the works at all formidable. He is clearly of the opinion that the forces in the vicinity of Bowling Green, denominated here commonly as BUCKNER'S army, but in reality under command of Gen. JOHNSTON, do not exceed 15,000 men, and that their effectiveness has been greatly reduced by sickness and death. The prevailing disease is typhoid fever, which has reached almost the form of an epidemic.

Gen. BUCKNER had recently taken forcible possession of the residence of Mr. JOSEPH YOUNGLOVE, in Bowling Green, and is now occupying the mansion as a residence for his own family. The rights of property in and about Bowling Green are totally disregarded by the rebel army, the officers appropriating everything to their own use that their fancy may deem serviceable.

A large amount of property owned and held in trust by Mr. JOSEPH QUIGLEY, at Cave City, was thus converted to the use of the army. The hotel there was confiscated and occupied as an army hospital, and other property there has been appropriated by the rebel army without so much as a pretence of remuneration to the owners.

A few days ago Mr. QUIGLEY made application to the rebel authorities for a memorandum, or some other legal evidence that the property intrusted to them had been thus appropriated, but such evidence was withheld, and he treated to insult. Mr. QUIGLEY expressed himself rather warmly upon the subject, insisting upon being placed in possession of some written evidence that he had thus been deprived of his property, when he was arrested and thrown into prison, through the villainy and treachery of Col. T. C. HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The prison into which Mr. QUIGLEY was thrown was of the most loathsome character imaginable, and he, a highly respectable citizen, was thus held for several days without the least provocation. A Col. ALLISON, of Tennessee, finally interfered, and, through threats of withdrawing his regiment from Kentucky and offering himself as a hostage for Mr. QUIGLEY, with great difficulty procured his release. Mr. QUIGLEY, who is a brother of Mr. QUIGLEY, the banker, is now in this city.

Mr. ROBERT LUCAS, a gentleman well known in this city, and for many years book-keeper at the Exchange Hotel, is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He has been guilty of no higher crime than loyalty to the Union.

Our informant assures us that a very strong latent Union sentiment prevails in the region of Kentucky which has been occupied by the rebel army, and that thousands of loyal citizens there look forward with eagerness to the hour of deliverance from the traitorous oppression which they have so long and so keenly felt.

SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A Party of Rebels Routed Opposite Point of Rocks.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, Nov. 15.

There was a skirmish in Loudon County, opposite here, yesterday. Col. GEARY had received information of the intention of the rebels to erect fortifications in that neighborhood. He crossed the river with Capt. CHAPMAN, and 25 picked men of the Pennsylvania Regiment, reconnoitered the vicinity and found a force of rebels, upon whom he quietly closed and surprised with volley shots. After firing two or three volleys the rebels were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead on the field.

REPORTS FROM ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Montgomery County Court have taken up the case of HALLAND for the murder of O'CONNOR, of RICKETT'S battery. The Grand Jury found a true bill.

The inhabitants of this section of Maryland are much elated at a well-founded report that a Northern Company are negotiating with the Charter Party and Stockholders of the Metropolitan Railroad from Washington to connect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. A meeting has recently been held at Georgetown to purchase the old stock.

A Union gathering, or *soirée*, was held last night at the house of JAMES S. HEMING, Clerk of the County. Judges BREWAR and BOWIE, Senator KUMELL, Mayor ENGLAND, and all the Unionists, male and female, of the county were present.

The meeting was the most pleasant and well conducted affair ever known in this locality.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was extremely brisk yesterday. Orders were received from Washington to send several storeships, with stores and provisions, to Beaufort. A quantity of lumber will also be sent there, as mentioned yesterday in our Washington dispatches. The storeship *Supply*, which had filled up with stores and was on the eve of departure for Pensacola, has been ordered to Beaufort. She at once hauled out to the buoy, and will sail today. The storeship *Relief* took the berth vacated by the *Supply*, and will probably fill up with stores and lumber. The steamer *De Soto* left the Navy-yard and anchored off the Battery, and the *Bienville* hauled into her berth to take in stores and undergo some necessary repairs. The carpenters are already plugging up the shot-holes she received in the Port Royal engagement. The *Nightingale* transferred her crew to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and went down to the Atlantic Dock to discharge her cargo. The steamer *Crusader* has been completely overhauled, and will shortly be ready for commission. New boilers have been put in her, and she has also been recoppered. She was yesterday floated out of the dry dock, to make room for the *Sumter*, which requires similar repairs.

The purchased ship *Morning Light* (before reported as the *Northern Light*) hauled into the berth of the *Fernandina* to receive her armament, which will consist of eight 32-pounders. The *Fernandina* will be put into commission on Monday.

The new whitesmith's shop, which we reported a few days ago as having been commenced on the Marine parade-ground, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be in full operation.

An alteration has been made in the dates of paying the employes at the Navy-yard. Hitherto the rolls have been made out bi-monthly—on the 8th and 22d—and the wages have been paid as soon after these dates as practicable. Hereafter they will be paid on the 15th of each month only. By this new regulation the Navy Department will always have one fortnight's wages belonging to the men, in hand, as the rolls will be made out up to and including the last day of each month.

In military matters there is nothing new to report.

The 500 men belonging to the Sixth Infantry and Third Artillery, (regulars,) which arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, in the steamer *Champion*, will leave for Washington at 8 o'clock this morning. Four companies of the Third Artillery remain in California, to garrison the harbor defences—the other forts being garrioned by volunteers, as we stated yesterday. Col. WASHINGTON SEAWELL, of the Sixth, will go to Washington direct. Lieut.-Col. ALBEMARLE CADY, also of the Sixth, was left at San Francisco, sick. He was in command of the forces on Governor's Island a few years ago.

The men express themselves well satisfied with their temporary quarters in the Park Barracks, and also with the rations served out to them.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

In our foreign files received by the *Edinburgh*, we have the following mention of the *Sumter*:

"The British brig *Spartan*, Capt. M'CULLOCH, arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th inst., from Rio Janeiro. Capt. M'CULLOCH reported that on the 5th inst., in lat. 9° 30' N., lon. 47° 25' W., he fell in with the *Sumter*, and that her First Lieutenant visited him for the purpose of obtaining whatever information the Captain might possess regarding American affairs. Capt. M'CULLOCH states that the Lieutenant behaved in the most courteous manner, and, while anxious to gather all the information he could, showed every disposition to be most reserved in all things that related to the movements of his own vessel."

A vessel from St. George's, whence it brought news to Oct. 9, states that the *Iroquois*, in search of the privateer *Sumter*, had called at St. George's, and, after coaling and watering, sailed for Trinidad.

NO MORE SALTPETRE AND GUNPOWDER TO BE EXPORTED

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Collector of this port has received instructions from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 15.

The amount of the National Loan taken by the citizens of Baltimore thus far is $1,000,000.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is now encamped at Port Sackett, East New-York, now numbers nearly 900 men, and it is expected that before its departure it will have attained the maximum number of 1,046. Col. TIDBALL, who is in command, distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Active, able-bodied young men who wish to join, should apply immediately, as the regiment leaves in a day or two for the seat of war.

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. S. G. ADAMS, N. Y. V.

On Tuesday evening Lieut. S. G. ADAMS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was presented with a sword, belt, epaulettes, regulation hat and revolvers. The Hon. THOMAS B. VOORHIS, in making the presentation, addressed the Lieutenant in a few choice and patriotic words. Lieut. ADAMS, in responding, thanked the donors in a neat speech, and pledged himself to uphold with all his strength the Stars and Stripes and our glorious Union. Speeches were also made by Col. PINCKNEY, Col. MURRAY, and others.

THE CAMERON RIFLE HIGHLANDERS.

Col. S. M. ELLIOTT has so far nearly completed the above organization, that he has commenced forming a third regiment, which, when completed, will be attached to the other regiments, and formed into a brigade, to be known as the Brigade of Cameron Highlanders. Detached companies and parts of battalions that wish to join a first-class regiment, have now an opportunity of joining. Information may be had of Major A. C. CASPLE, at the headquarters, No. 246 Fourth-street.

CAPT. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN'S COMPANY.

Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, Company A, McClellan Rifles, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of 26 flannel shirts for the use of his company, from "The ladies of Flatbush, L. I."

CITY POLITICS.

The Tax-payers' Union Association.

WM. B. ASTOR, ESQ., NOMINATED FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The Nominating Convention of the Tax-payers' Union Association met at 12½ o'clock yesterday, in the rooms of the Directors of the American Exchange Bank, on the corner of Broadway and Pine-street. Hon. F. R. TILLOU presided, and after a few moments of preliminary conversation with the gentlemen present, read the following letter from ROBERT B. MINTURN, Esq., in response to the offer of the Mayoralty nomination:

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, Nov. 15, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, tendering to me the nomination for Mayor of the City of New-York, in behalf of the Tax-payers' Union Association, and this evidence of confidence from gentlemen of such high standing is very gratifying to me.

In reply, I beg to say that I thoroughly sympathize with your efforts to reform the City Government, and I have fully considered the views which you present to me, but I must say, decidedly, that I cannot accept the nomination. I thank you for it, and for the gratifying manner in which it has been presented to me.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBT. B. MINTURN.

To Francis R. Tillou, Esq., J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., John Livingston, Esq., Richard L. Schiefelin, Esq., James Renwick, Esq., and other gentlemen of the Committee of the Taxpayers' Union Association.

Mr. LIVINGSTONE, in expressing his great regret at the necessity which compelled Mr. MINTURN to decline, stated the condition of that gentleman to be the sole cause of his refusal.

WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., was then, upon motion of Mr. JAMES M. WOOLEY, nominated as the candidate of the Association, and unanimously and very cordially accepted by a general vote. Messrs. F. R. Tillou, John Livingston, J. H. Ransom, J. F. D. Lanier and R. L. Schiefelin were then appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. ASTOR with the tender of the nomination, and report the result at the Convention called for the evening at the Everett House.

Mr. MORRISON moved that the title by which the Association was known be changed to read as follows: "The Taxpayers' and Rentpayers' Association." Unanimously agreed upon.

The Association, after some further brief consultation, of no peculiar public interest, adjourned.

Tax-Payers' Union.

SELECTION OF COUNCILMANIC DELEGATES.

The following names were chosen by the Councilmanic Delegation, which convened as the Nominating Committee closed:

For the Fourth Councilmanic District, the delegates selected ADOLPHUS BORST, Esq., as one of their nominees, but proceeded no further with the ticket.

The Fifth District—Delegates, Messrs. H. N. Wilhelm, M. D., H. A. Smith, Frederick Repper, Joseph Mosback, Anthony Miller and Michael C. Gross.

The Sixth and Seventh Districts postponed action until Monday next.

The Aldermanic Committee refrained from any present action.

Meeting of the A. V. Stout Club.

There was a meeting of the A. V. Stout Club held last night at the house of the President, No. 169 Tenth-avenue, to receive the Committees invited from the other Associations in favor of ANDREW V. STOUT, Esq., for Mayor. Strong resolutions were passed in his favor.

Republican Aldermanic Conventions.

The Republican Aldermanic Conventions met in their several districts last night, and nominated the following candidates for Aldermen in the even numerical districts for the ensuing election:

District.		District.	
2.	Wm. Walsh (Tam. D.)	10.	Wm. A. Smalley.
4.	Charles H. Hall.	12.	Adj'ned till 21st inst.
6.	Adj'ned till 19th inst.	14.	Adj'ned till 21st inst.
8.	John Lewis.	16.	Chas. McCarty.

National Union Clubs, Councilmanic Conventions.

The National Union Clubs, under the organization of the National Union Party, met in their several districts last night, and nominated the following candidates for Councilmen at the ensuing election:

Fourth District—Conference Committee appointed to confer with other organizations, and adjourned till 21st inst., at No. 461 Broome-street.

Fifth District—Did not meet at place designated.

Sixth District—James Webb, G. L. Kennon, E. J. Brown, J. C. Knapp, Matthew Ellis, W. Richardson.

Seventh District—Wm. Oakley, S. D. Bingham, John Dearborn, Alex. F. Brandon, O'Sloan Holden, Jacob M. Long.

Tammany Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee, appointed by the Tammany General Committee to confer with organizations opposed to the election of Mr. WOOD, met yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. There was a full attendance, among whom were several Republican Ward politicians. Delegations from the Liquor-dealers and rival German organizations, were invited to occupy seats, but no action was taken towards settling their claims to precedence. A discussion of the merits of the different candidates took place, and the names of GODFREY GUNTHER, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, ELIJAH F. PURDY, and others were mentioned, Mr. GUNTHER evidently being uppermost in the minds of delegates. Mr. PURDY was appointed to confer with the Liquor-dealers Associations, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Tammany Aldermanic Conventions.

The Tammany Eighth Aldermanic District Convention met last night, and adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

The Tammany Sixth Aldermanic District Convention met last night and nominated JAMES REED.

Hotel Proprietors Union Club.

REBELLION TO BE SUPPRESSED—THE LOWER WARDS TO BE PROTECTED.

A special meeting of the "Hotel Proprietors Union Club" was held in the parlors of Powers' Hotel, at 3½ P. M., yesterday, W. C. HURD, President; Messrs. J. P. HUGGINS and J. E. KINGSLER acted as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. T. D. WINCHESTER as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: J. E. Kingslee, Howard Hotel; Nath. Huggins, Manhattan Hotel; B. G. Clark, Merchants' Hotel; D. D. Winchester, Western Hotel; H. L. Powers, Powers' Hotel; A. Smith, Rainbow Hotel; Ira A. Libby, Libby House; John P. Huggins, Lovejoy's Hotel; W. C. Hurd, Powers' Hotel; Thos. D. Winchester, Western Hotel, and many others.

An address was delivered by W. C. HURD, Esq., who spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy that this occasion which brings us together affords me an opportunity of giving expression to a few opinions which, I doubt not, will meet with your hearty and cordial approval. The time has come when we can no longer afford to look with indifference on the corruption and mismanagement of local officials, who are chosen by the people, and are therefore responsible to them for the just and proper discharge of their duty. Now, it is a fact patent to the whole community that the City authorities have for some time past most shamefully neglected the lower portion of this City. This has been the sole cause of the deterioration in the value of property in the lower Wards, and the advance of the tide of prosperity to the upper Districts of the City, where the residents are more alive to their interests, and insist on the public servants performing their duty and keeping the streets and avenues in a condition worthy of a great City. Every one of you, gentlemen, must be aware of the truth of what I say, for the facts are every day made manifest to yourselves. Our streets have been turned into common receptacles for the filth and rubbish, which decency and a regard for the public health should have induced our municipal authorities to remove to some distant point. It is remarkable that the majority of the hotels of this City which are the regular resorts of a majority of country merchants, are situated below Chambers-street, yet the streets, tenement-houses, alleys and thoroughfares, are always the dirtiest and most unhealthful that can anywhere be found. We must now look to this matter ourselves, and apply a remedy that will eradicate the evil altogether. If not, all trade will be sure to be driven from the lower part of the City, and all the hotels and public buildings, erected at immense expense, will in a very short time be rendered entirely worthless. Besides, it is a well-known law of the physical world, that filth engenders disease, and disease often becomes epidemic, sweeping away young and old, rich and poor, in its terrible march. Gentlemen, are we prepared for such a sacrifice of property and the imminent danger of the recurrence of epidemic diseases? If not—as I am sure you are not—let us be up and doing; let us strike the axe at the root of the tree of municipal corruption, and exterminate it forever. [Applause.] If we are to act, we must act promptly. Promptitude is the soul of business and the secret of all success. The time for the Charter Municipal election is near at hand. Let us unite in a determination to elect no man to office who will not pledge himself to bestow his care and attention on the interests of the lower Wards of the City. We must not be content with any subterfuges in the future. On the eve of an election for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, we may see a few garbage carts, with a few inspectors, apparently very industrious, but this is only a blind for the people. Let us be no more deceived—but organize in force for the coming election, so that we may insure a thorough reform in this matter.

A few words about the next Mayor of this important commercial City. We have too long submitted to the petty tyrannies of men who are totally unfit for an office of the first importance. We are now using all our power to sustain the Government in crushing out a most formidable rebellion. The Mayor of New-York can, and certainly will, exercise great influence on enlistments and the general prosecution of the war. What we want, then, is a truly loyal and patriotic man in the Mayor's Office. No man who ever openly favored secession should be for one moment allowed to continue in so influential a position. Gentlemen, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, that the present Mayor, whose political existence I hope is at an end, is an open and avowed Secessionist. Self-interest and policy may have induced him to eat his own words, and to abandon a cause when he found it unpopular, but he is, for all that, a traitor to his country; by his own acts and confession favorable to the independence of the South, and as such he should be hurled from his place by the votes of an indignant people. [Applause.] I will not occupy your time any longer. I trust we all feel the importance of this question. Let us look to the matter ourselves, and get a loyal Mayor elected. Were I your representative in the City Council, the Legislature or Halls of Congress, I would vote for the last man, and the last dollar we possess, to be used in defence of the Union and the Stars and Stripes, and the suppression of this infamous rebellion. [Loud applause.] And I feel, that with such an impression, I could never cast my vote for a man who, when he thought it was for his personal interest, openly declared in favor of a Confederacy of traitors to our beneficent Government. In conclusion, I will say, unite, organize, and be determined to have reform, and when next we meet, it will be to congratulate each other on the success of our efforts, and the overthrow of coalitions against the welfare of our common interests.

On motion of B. G. CLARKE, the address was approved unanimously.

On motion of J. E. KINGSLER, the President was appointed to confer with other organizations for the selection of suitable candidates for the offices in the lower part of the City.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at same place on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 3½ P. M.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

The Convention continued its sittings yesterday, GEORGE H. STEWART, Esq., presiding. A series of resolutions were presented for the consideration of the Convention, asserting the duty of Christians, and particularly of the Association, to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army, and of the sailors and marines in the navy, in coöperation with their respective Chaplains. It recommended the appointment of a Christian Commission of twelve members, to serve gratuitously, with power to fill vacancies and appoint secretaries and agents. The progress of reform, and of the organization of prayer-meetings and Christian Associations among soldiers were the subject of congratulation. The Government is to be memorialized to furnish tents in which to hold religious and reformatory meetings in the army. Messrs. THOMPSON, TOBY, BALLARD, ALVORD, STODART, DESMOND, BALLANTYNE, and others, took part in the discussion. The following persons were appointed members of the Central Commission:

Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston; Charles Desmond, Esq., Boston; Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York; Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, New-York; Rev. E. L. Janes, New-York; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; John P. Crozier, Philadelphia; Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D. D., Cincinnati; H. Thane Miller, Esq., Cincinnati; John B. Farwell, Esq., Chicago, Ill; Mitchell H. Miller, Esq., Washington; John D. Hill, M. D., Buffalo.

The Convention adjourned till 3 P. M.,—when the first half hour of the session will be spent in prayer for the Almighty to change the heart of the South. The meeting arranged for Sunday evening, at Cooper Institute, is given up.

The First-avenue Murder.

THE INQUEST BY CORONER SCHIRMER.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, upon the body of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, who was murdered on Thursday morning by Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG, at their residence, No. 141 First-avenue. The evidence taken substantiated the account which was given of the affair in yesterday's TIMES. Mrs. ELIZABETH HOFFMAN, wife of deceased, was the only person who witnessed the murder. She stated that Dr. LOWENBERG was in the habit of harboring females in his office, and that they often remained there the most of the night; that this was the case on the night previous to the murder. On Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, witness went out on an errand, and when she returned she closed the front basement door. Dr. LOWENBERG immediately opened it, using great violence in so doing. Witness then remarked to her husband that the draft through the hall was very great; that it made their room—which was the rear basement—uncomfortably cold, and that she intended to close the door again. She did so, but the Doctor immediately reopened it with a violent jerk. Deceased then remarked that as the Doctor did this to tantalize them, he would reclose the door himself. He accordingly closed it, immediately after which the Doctor came out of his office in the front basement and stabbed deceased. He died almost immediately afterwards. The *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that three stabs had been inflicted in the breast, one of which passed through the pericardium, terminating at the spinal column, and that this wound was the cause of his immediate death. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by a stab wound at the hands of MOSES LOWENBERG, Nov. 14, 1861, and that said wound was inflicted without provocation."

The accused, on being examined, stated that he was born in Prussia, is 41 years of age, and a physician by profession. In relation to the charge, he did not wish to say anything, but as to the provocation he said, "I had more than enough." He was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Quarrel—Death of one of the Parties.

KEYPORT, N. J., Friday, Nov. 15.

A man named JOHN SIMMONS got into a quarrel with another named WALLING, in the Atlantic Hotel, at this place, last evening,